FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 132 *9 July 1979*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Vienna for Talks 6 Jul [VOP] A 1
'Arafat Television Interview A 1
'Arafat, Kreisky 7 Jul Meeting [VOP] A 2
Closed Meeting [VOP] A 2
Palestinian 'Source' Comments [VOP] A 3
USSR Reportedly To Supply SAM's to PLO A 3
Fatah Leader Resigns From PLO-Jordan Committee A 4
Fatah Official Challenges U.S. To Open Dialog With PLO [VOP] A 4
PLO's Qaddumi Meets Arab League Secretary General [VOP] A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Somali President Leaves for Kuwait 7 Jul C 1

KUWAIT

Paper Urges Meeting of Oil Producers To Face U.S. Threat C 1
Somali President Barre Arrives 7 Jul C 1
As-Sabah Meeting C 2
Barre Departure C 2
Foreign Minister Comments on Middle East Issues C 2

PDRY

Communique Issued on Visit by Patriotic Front Delegation C 3
Trial of 'Iraqi Intelligence Men' Postponed C 4

QATAR

Somali President Barre Arrives From Kuwait C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Departs for YAR After 4-Day Visit C 5
Press Statement C 5
Libyan Foreign Secretary Leaves for London C 6

UAE

Cabinet Members Sworn in Before Al Nuhayyan C 7

YAR

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in San'a C 7
Official Talks Begin C 7

EGYPT

President as-Sadat Addresses NDP Youth 7 Jul D 1
Autonomy Committee Resumes Final Session, Fourth Round D 2
Press Conference D 2
Strauss Discusses Bolstering Egyptian-U.S. Economic Cooperation D 3
Official Denies Report on Egyptians Working Abroad D 4
Workers in Libya D 4
AL-AKHBAR Reports 'Failure' of Al-Qadhdhafi's Tour D 4
As-Sadat Directs Mashhur Not To Depend on Arab Loans D 5
AL-AKHBAR Reports on Israeli Withdrawal from Sinai D 5
Al-Bazz Meets with American Jewish Congress Delegation D 5
Ghali Stresses Africa's Role in Middle East Peace Efforts D 6
Romania To Provide Spare Parts for Soviet Arms D 6
[AL-AKHBAR 4 Jul]
Castro Extends Official Invitation to Nonalined Summit D 6

IRAQ

French Premier Barre Arrives in Baghdad E 1
Husayn, Barre Meeting E 1
Talks Resume E 1
Barre Meets Ministers E 1
Spanish CP Secretary Carrillo Leaves 6 Jul E 2
Delegation Leaves for Cyprus AAPSO Conference E 2
Iraqi-DPRK Friendship Society Holds Rally 8 Jul E 2

JORDAN

U.S. Envoy Strauss Pays Visit to Amman F 1
Meeting With King Husayn F 1
Concludes Visit F 2
Amman Radio Comment F 2
Press Comment F 3

LEBANON

Minister of Public Works on Possible Suspension of Flights G 1
Voice of Lebanon Reports Syrian-Palestinian Clashes G 1
Beirut Radio Reports Israeli Attack on Bra'shit G 1
UNIFIL Reports on Incidents G 2

SYRIA

AL-BA'TH Says U.S. Seeks To Divide Arab Ranks H 1
TISHRIN Says Arabs Should Take U.S. Threats Seriously H 1
VOL: Mutinous Soldiers Occupy Barracks Near Aleppo H 2
VOL on Clashes H 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Talks With Mauritanian Delegation Resume 3 Jul I 1
Delegation Departs I 1
Niger President Stops Over En Route from Paris I 1

LIBYA

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for Talks 9 Jul I 2
Press Statement Issued on Visit of Iran's Montazeri I 2
SDAR Prime Minister Arrives, Defense Minister Departs I 3

MOROCCO

Hassan Outlines Stategy for African Summit I 4

SUDAN

MENA Cites Numayri on Antigovernment Plot I 5
Minister of State Deng Leaves for Liberia I 5

TUNISIA

Court Reportedly Sentences 28 'Oppositionists' I 6
[LE MONDE 3 Jul]

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Issued on Four-Nation Talks I 6
AR-RA'Y on Jordanian-Saudi Effort To Solve Sahara Dispute I 6
Defense Ministry Issues Statement on Latest Offensives I 7
Cape Verde Officially Recognizes Republic I 7

ISRAEL

Autonomy Delegation Returns, Burg Makes Statement N 1
Results of Alexandria Talks N 1
Cabinet Issues Statement After 8 Jul Session N 2
Peres on Joint Communique N 3
DAVAR on Positions To Be Raised in Alexandria Summit N 4
[9 Jul]
IDF Spokesman on Operation in Southern Lebanon N 4
Terrorist Squad Killed by IDF Patrol 8 Jul N 5
Christian Commando Operations in Southern Lebanon Reported N 5
7 Jul Explosion in Lower Galilee Kills Four N 5

IRAN

Former Opposition Leader Tarkhani Shot to Death R 1
300 Afghans Rounded Up by Police 7 July R 1
Arrests, Deportations R 1
Bazargan Speaks to Nation About Nationalization R 2
Prime Minister's Office Calls for Self-Sacrifice R 6
Bazargan Meets With Lebanese Political Figure R 6

Komeyni Warns Nation Losing Key to Victory R 7
Calls for Protection of Islam R 10
Khomeyni on Islamic Behavior R 10
Discusses Amnesty for Army R 11
Remarks on Publications R 12
Orders Review of Prisoners' Files R 12
Montazeri Discusses Visit to Libya, Situation in Iran R 12
Spokesman Denounces Montazeri Activities R 14
Further Report R 14
Prosecutor General's Statement R 15
Two Oil, Gas Pipelines Explode; Causes Unknown R 15
'International Imperialism' Blamed for Incidents R 15
Taleqani Appeals for End to Divisive Religious Debate R 16
Shari'at-Madari Meets Women Theological Students R 18
Deputy Premier Tabataba'i Urges Order, Hits Committees R 19
[AYANDEGAN 3 Jul]
NVOI Warns of Dangers of U.S. Intrigues R 19

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Taraki Condemns Iranian, Pakistani Plots S 1

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN VIENNA FOR TALKS 6 JUL

JN070657 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolution Forces, arrived in Vienna yesterday. He was received at Vienna airport by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, cabinet members, Arab diplomats, ambassadors of the socialist countries and a number of friendly countries' ambassadors.

Chancellor Kreisky hosted a banquet in honor of brother Abu 'Ammar. The dinner was attended by Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor; several Socialist International members; and Arab ambassadors.

Following Chancellor Kreisky's welcoming address, brother Abu 'Ammar expressed thanks for the invitation and the warm reception and hospitality accorded him.

It is to be recalled that this is brother Abu 'Ammar's first visit to Western Europe. It acquires special significance, given the role Austria is playing in Western Europe to reactivate the European role within the framework of international efforts to reach a just and total settlement in the Middle East.

It is worth noting that Chancellor Bruno Kreisky sent an official message to brother Abu 'Ammar 3 weeks ago, inviting him to visit Austria for discussion of the Socialist International's possible participation in the Middle East settlement. The message was discussed by the PLO Executive Committee. The Executive Committee also discussed the European role in light of statements issued by the Socialist International and the EEC, after which the committee decided that the new European position permits the dialog and visit. Accordingly, the Executive Committee approved Abu 'Ammar's visit to Austria for an open and frank dialog on the European role necessary to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Abu 'Ammar's visit is to due to last 48 hours unless unforeseen changes develop.

'Arafat Television Interview

AU071450 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 2135 GMT 6 Jul 79 AU

[Ursula Stenzel recorded interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Vienna on 6 June 1979--questions and answers in English, with summarized German translation superimposed; and with Chancellor Kreisky--questions and answers in German]

[Text] Ursula Stenzel tonight asked Yasir 'Arafat about the purpose of his Vienna visit;

['Arafat] You know that I have very good relations with Kreisky and regard him as a good friend of our people and of our cause.

[Stenzel] In Alexandria the fourth round of the talks involving Israel, Egypt and the United States about autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza ended today. Do you now see, in your visit to Vienna, a chance for the PLO to come into the game politically again more than in the past?

['Arafat] For the new slavery of my people, for this self-administration? Definitely not.

[Stenzel] Could this meeting be fruitful for the autonomy negotiations involving Israel, Egypt and the United States where the Palestinians are not represented?

[Kreisky] It is not our task to tell the Palestinian leaders what policy they should pursue. This is their business and that of their people. Our task is to define our position, to tell Chairman 'Arafat how we see things, what we believe could be done, and we hope that in this manner we will come to a fruitful exchange of opinions. The fact that all this is taking place in Vienna--well, if one has decided, and is generally ready, to accept Vienna as a meeting place, then this naturally goes also for the Socialist International.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Chancellor, PLO chief 'Arafat expressly did not exclude one road, even actually advocated it--the road of a settlement within the United Nations. In other words, do you believe that there is still a chance for Geneva, or is this the last chance that exists?

[Kreisky] I tell you quite frankly that I cannot imagine that any final settlement can be found without the United Nations. However, it will take a long time before the road has been cleared to such an extent that it leads to a settlement.

'Arafat, Kreisky 7 Jul Meeting

JN071741 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman, met with Bruno Kreisky, Austrian chancellor and deputy president of the Socialist International, in Vienna for the second time today.

Our correspondent has learned that the two sides discussed the current situation in the Middle East in light of efforts being exerted by the Socialist International to reach a just solution in the Middle East that will guarantee the Palestinian people's national rights. Brother Abu 'Ammar reiterated the PLO's refusal to hold any dialog with leaders of the Zionist entity.

A third closed meeting is expected to take place between brother Abu 'Ammar and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky this evening to complete the talks.

Tomorrow morning brother Abu 'Ammar will meet with Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor and current president of the Socialist International. The meeting will be attended by Bruno Kreisky. In a statement to the press, Kreisky said that he and Brandt will inform the PLO leader about the Socialist International's viewpoint on the Middle East issue.

Closed Meeting

JN080718 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman, held a closed meeting with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday evening.

During the meeting, Kreisky explained his concept for solving the Middle East crisis. Kreisky stressed that Western Europe is concerned about peace and stability in the Middle East. He said: For this reason, Western Europe has been trying to find a role it can play in the peace efforts. Kreisky added: Peace in the Middle East is of vital importance to Europe. He linked Europe's energy needs and peace in the Middle East, stressing that peace will not be achieved without recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and establishment of an independent state on Palestinian soil. The evening meeting lasted 2 hours.

In a statement after the meeting, Abu 'Ammar said the PLO rejects the U.S. settlement part and parcel.

The second session of official talks between the Palestinian and Austrian sides was held yesterday morning. Kreisky was briefed by brother Abu 'Ammar on Middle East developments since As-Sadat's visit to the Knesset in 1977. Brother Abu 'Ammar also explained in detail the Camp David agreements, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the so-called autonomy plan, noting that the United States has not produced peace in the Middle East. Abu 'Ammar said: The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has not led to peace. Zionist aggressions in the wake of the agreement have been extremely barbaric. Begin and his ministers also have made no secret of their objective to launch a war of extermination against the Palestinian people. Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed that U.S. efforts are aimed at bringing the area to the brink of war. Abu 'Ammar said that Israel, now that it has removed Egypt from the Arab ranks, is preparing to launch a widescale aggression to deal blows to Syria and the Palestinian resistance.

The second session lasted 3 hours.

Palestinian 'Source' Comments

JN080712 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Commenting on PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Austria, a Palestinian source has stated the following: The visit has stimulated European circles concerned with the Middle East to assume a more positive role in preventing the inevitable explosion resulting from the treasonous agreement signed between As-Sadat and his ally Begin. The source added: The visit also gives brother Abu 'Ammar the opportunity to explain to Western Europe the Palestinian revolution's objectives and the realities of the Palestinian cause which Zionism has tried to obliterate for the past 30 years.

USSR REPORTEDLY TO SUPPLY SAM'S TO PLO

NC061811 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 6 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Paris, July 6, (AFP)--The Soviet Union plans to supply ground-to-air SAM missiles to the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in the near future, the Paris Arab-language weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL said here today.

Quoting informed Arab sources, the weekly said that an Arab oil country would take care of financial aspects of the deal.

The country concerned had already given 16 million dollars to the PLO as a first installment, the paper said.

FATAH LEADER RESIGNS FROM PLO-JORDAN COMMITTEE

LD071352 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Amman--A senior Palestinian source here disclosed today that one of the leaders of Fatah has resigned from the PLO-Jordan committee.

The source did not give the date of the resignation of Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, or the reason for it. However, he stated that it led to postponement of a meeting of the joint committee scheduled for next week.

A delegation which included 'Abbas and Jordanian Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah visited the gulf states last month to strengthen a fund with which the Arab countries have decided to support inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.

FATAH OFFICIAL CHALLENGES U.S. TO OPEN DIALOG WITH PLO

JN071838 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has stressed that talk about the existence of a dialog between the Palestinians and some U.S. officials is nothing but a political maneuver engineered by the United States.

Brother Abu Iyad challenged the United States to agree to open a genuine dialog with the Palestinians.

In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, brother Abu Iyad said: As matters stand now, however, if the United States decided to open a dialog with the PLO, this would be just to report the Palestinian resistance to agree to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. In this case, the PLO would have no role to play.

Brother Abu Iyad added: The choice of Robert Strauss as head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks took place only because Strauss has close relations with the Zionist movement and can put pressure on Israel to make it soften its stand concerning the occupied territories so as to please the head of the Egyptian regime.

PLO'S QADDUMI MEETS ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL

JN081019 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met with Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, in Tunis today. The discussion centered on the latest Arab, Palestinian and international developments.

Following the meeting, brother Abu al-Lutf said that he had discussed with the secretary general the role that should be played by the Arab League in serving the Palestinian cause. He added that the secretary general acquainted him with the program of his upcoming tour of Arab capitals which is aimed at reactivating the Arab League role.

BAHRAIN

SOMALI PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR KUWAIT 7 JUL

JN070728 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0720 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 7 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left here for Kuwait today as part of his tour of several Arab countries. He was seen off by Deputy Amir of Bahrain Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and several high-ranking Bahraini officials.

KUWAIT

PAPER URGES MEETING OF OIL PRODUCERS TO FACE U.S. THREAT

LD070952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' has called on the Arab oil producing countries to hold a meeting at the highest level to confront the intimidating threats of the United States.

In a commentary today, the paper says that contradictions in the pronouncements on the U.S. position concerning the gulf region expose the evil intentions harbored by the United States toward the region. The contradictory statements also expose the fact that the energy crisis, which the U.S. and Zionist information media have exaggerated, is only an excuse which the U.S. administration is using to flex its muscles, hoping this will lead to resumption of its control over the petroleum policy of the producing states. It is as if these states were concerned only with satisfying American interests, even at the expense of their people.

AL-ANBA' expressed surprise at the United States resorting to colonial logic "despite its definite knowledge that the peoples of this region are capable of facing U.S. intimidation, no matter how great a display of strength has been shown by the U.S. secretary of defense.

In conclusion, the paper stressed that the threats being shouted at present will not achieve their aim,because they are shouts based on intimidation and the peoples of this region are capable of rejecting them.

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE ARRIVES 7 JULY

LD070930 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0806 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived here today on a 2-day visit on the fourth leg of his Arab tour. The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed as-Sabah, led the party that welcomed the president at the airport. They are expected to hold talks about the latest developments in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, in addition to relations between the two countries.

President Barre is accompanied by a very high-level delegation which includes a number of ministers. So far he has visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Bahrain. After Kuwait he will go to Qatar and the UAE.

As-Sabah Meeting

LD081233 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 8 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has had talks with his host the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. Official sources said that the talks covered current Arab questions, including the situation in the Middle East and the Horn of Africa, as well as bolstering relations between the two countries.

A joint statement is to be issued when the Somali president leaves Kuwait later today to continue his tour of Arab countries, which has so far taken him to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, Iraq and Bahrain.

Barre Departure

LD081446 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 8 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left Kuwait for Qatar at the end of his 2-day state visit to Kuwait. He has seen off by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, who held talks with him on bilateral cooperation and ways to bolster this cooperation. They also discussed the Arab and international situation.

The Somali president, who began his Arab tour last Sunday, has so far visited Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Bahrain and Kuwait. He will next visit Qatar and the UAE.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST ISSUES

LD090852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0724 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 9 July--Kuwait welcomes any peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis as long as it takes the rights of the Palestine people into consideration, declared Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in a statement to KUNA.

Shaykh as-Sabah appealed to Lebanese factions to put and end to their bloody differences and to unify their ranks, warning that discord and disunity will only benefit the enemies who lay in wait for all the Arabs.

He expressed pleasure at the meeting of the Arab Gulf leaders during Saudi military maneuvers in the southern Saudi region of Al-'Asir last month. He said that Kuwait, whose Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Sabah attended these maneuvers at the invitation of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, "was pleased with the meeting of the leaders to unify Arab ranks and check the dangers threatening us and our peoples." But Shaykh as-Sabah added that "to interpret matters beyond this context and read into them more than they mean would be a mistake committed only by those who do not know our peoples and our approaches in the area well."

It is to be recalled that some gulf papers had stated that the Al-'Asir meeting discussed the question of security in the area and other sensitive matters of interest to the gulf states.

Shaykh as-Sabah also replied to a number of questions put by KUNA. In reply to one question, he said that he has no information about an initiative which press reports said is being planned by EEC member countries to help solve the Middle East crisis. But he added: "We welcome any initiative which takes into consideration the rights of the Arabs to Palestine."

He declared that the Palestine question concerns all the countries of the world and not only Europe. "It is a question of a people expelled from their homeland, their sons made homeless and their rights violated before the very eyes of the world. Thus, the responsibility falls on all the nations that care for peace in this holy part of the world."

In regard to Lebanon, Shaykh as-Sabah said that Kuwait hopes that Lebanon will find a way out of its ordeal, and it hopes it will succeed in unifying its various national factions. He added: "Lebanon is an important part of our homeland and is situated in a very sensitive position, and any harm that comes to it will harm us all. Hence, national unity in fraternal Lebanon is more important than anything else."

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah dismissed the likelihood of the new Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi visiting Egypt within the framework of his tour of Arab countries shortly, recalling in this regard that the Arab League suspended Egypt's membership as part of the sanctions it imposed against it for signing the peace treaty with Israel.

The Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister also expressed hope that differences between Southern Yemen and Iraq over the assassination of an Iraqi university professor in Aden last month will be resolved.

It is to be recalled that Iraq recalled its ambassador from Aden after accusing the Southern Yemeni authorities of storming the embassy and arresting some of the staff on the charge of connection with the assassination of the professor, who was described as a communist.

Shaykh as-Sabah said: "We are sorry to see differences develop between two countries which are dear to us." However, he denied rumors that Kuwait has mediated in the dispute. He added: "We hope that such transient differences will end without any mediation for the sake of our causes of destiny."

Shaykh as-Sabah described the visit by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Kuwait early this month within the framework of his tour of Arab countries as one of the most successful visits. He added that discussions covered all matters of interest to the Arab homeland, foremost of which was the Palestine question. He also described Colonel al-Qadhdafi as a sincere Arab leader loyal to his nation and homeland.

PDRY

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION

LD081459 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] The Zimbabwe National Liberation Front [as heard] delegation led by Comrade Samuel Munodawafa, national chairman of the front, left Aden today after a 4-day official visit to the PDRY at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP].

The delegation was seen off at the airport by a number of number officials from the YSP Central Committee.

A joint communique was issued today on the results of the visit of the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe. The statement referred to the Zimbabwe National Liberation Front's support for the efforts of the YSP and the government of the revolution to restore the unity of the Yemeni people on national democratic bases and concepts aimed at realizing the national interests of the Yemeni people in their struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and the strengthening of Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism.

The Yemeni and Zimbabwe sides stressed that the arrogant policy pursued by Israel with the support of imperialism consitutes the cause of the tension in the Middle East. They also condemned the capitulatory treaty between Egypt and the Zionist entity. They stressed that a just and durable peace in the region can only be brought about by the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied territories and insuring the rights of the Palestinian people.

The two sides stressed that the armed struggle of the Zimbabwean people will insure the overthrow of the agent regime of Muzorewa and the independence of the Zimbabwean people. They also denounced the barbarous air raids by the Muzorewa regime against the neighboring states of Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana.

The two sides hailed the stand of the progressive and socialist states headed by the USSR and their constant support for national liberation movements in southern Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Latin America.

TRIAL OF 'IRAQI INTELLIGENCE MEN' POSTPONED

LD081854 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] The republic's high court today issued a decision postponing until 14 July the trial of the intelligence men of the Iraqi Embassy in Aden accused of assassinating Dr Tawfiq Rushdi. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY has learned that the court's decision is the result of a joint request by the republic's prosecutor general and the brother lawyers acting on behalf of the accused.

QATAR

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE ARRIVES FROM KUWAIT

JN081743 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1720 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 8 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Doha this evening from Kuwait on a 2-day official visit to Qatar within a tour of a number of Arab countries.

The Somali president was recieved on arrival by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, and by a number of senior officials.

President Mohamed Siad Barre is accompanied by a delegation that includes Minister of Presidency Omar Arteh, Agriculture Minister Ahmad Hasan Musa and Finance Minister Mohamed (Yusuf).

The Somali president is expected to hold talks with the amir of Qatar on developments in the Arab area, the situation in the Horn of Africa and ways to develop bilateral relations.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-QADHDHAFI DEPARTS FOR YAR AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

LD071712 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1640 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Medina, 7 July--His Excellency Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Medina this evening for Sana'a' after a 4-day visit to the kingdom which is part of his current tour of the states of the area.

He was seen off at the airport by His Excellency Education Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, the escorting minister; Shaykh Sa'd an-Nasir as-Sidayri, the deputy governor of Medina area; assistant head of the Royal Protocol Mansur al-Khurayji and a number of senior civilian and military officials.

Press Statement

LD072038 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A press statement has been issued today at the end of the visit of His Excellency the Libyan president, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to the kingdom and his talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. Here is the text:

In response to an invitation extended by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution, accompaned by a top-level delegation, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 4-7 July 1979. Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was welcomed on his arrival at Riyadh airport by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, their royal highness the amirs and their excellencies the ministers and senior officials. At both the popular and official levels the brother colonel was greeted with extreme hospitality, which expressed the fraternal feelings that link the two countries.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz held talks that were conducted in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere. In their discussions they undertook a comprehensive review of relations between the two countries and developments in the current Arab situation. At the level of bilateral relations, both sides expressed satisfaction with the cooperation and understanding that dominate these relations. They confirmed their eagerness to develop and promote these relations in all fields to serve the interests of the two countries to benefit the Arab and Islamic nation.

At the Arab level, both sides reviewed the situation in the Arab region and the results and developments that accompanied the signing of the treaty between Egypt and the Zionist enemy and their unnatural alliance.

The two countries reiterated that they completely reject these agreements and their consequences. They stressed their refusal to recognize them because they ignore the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and because they contradict the aspirations of the Arab and Islamic nation and the Arab League Charter. Both sides confirmed their determination to continue to work to achieve the aspiration of the Arab and Islamic nation and to formulate a united Arab stand to face the Zionist challenges and the other dangers threatening the Arab nation.

Both sides espressed their confidence that the role of the people of Egypt within the framework of the Arab nation can only continue and that the Egyptian people are capable of bringing Egypt back to the fold of the Arab nation. They repeated their belief that Egypt is an indivisible part of the Arab nation.

Both sides expressed their absolute support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO--their sole legitimate representative--for the recovery of all their rights, including their right to return to their land, the right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on the land of Palestine. They emphasized that all occupied Arab lands must be restored to what they used to be and that the hold city of Jerusalem, the first of the two qiblas and the third holiest mosque must be returned to its natural state.

Both sides reviewed the results of the Baghdad summit conference and the conference of Arab foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad. They stressed the importance of full implementation of those resolutions. Both sides discussed the situation in Africa and confirmed their countries' support for the struggle of the peoples of that continent for their liberation and independence and their right to self-determination. Both sides strongly condemned all forms of racist discrimination and racist alliances. Both sides confirmed the importance of backing and consolidating Arab-African cooperation and praised the attitudes of support held by African states toward Arab issues, especially the just cause of the Palestinian people.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks and agreed on the need to continue to hold fraternal meetings between the two countries. Furthermore, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed gratitude for the hospitality and reception accorded to him during the visit. His excellency invited His Majesty King Khalid to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirayah, and his majesty accepted the invitation with gratitude.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR LONDON

LD080844 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 8 July--Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, left Jidda this morning for London at the end of his 4-day visit to the kingdom.

Dr at-Turayki accompanied the Libyan leader Mu ammar al-Qadhdhafi during his visit to the kingdom, which ended yesterday. Al-Qadhdhafi is on a tour of a number of Arab countries.

UAE

CABINET MEMBERS SWORN IN BEFORE AL NUHAYYAN

JN081956 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEW AGENCY in Arabic 1910 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 8 July--The members of the new cabinet were sworn in before UAE President His Excellency Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan at 2030 today at Al-Bahr palace in the presence of Vice President and Prime Minister His Excellency Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum.

The first to take the oath was Deputy Prime Minister His Excellency Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid Al Maktum. He was followed by Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad and then their excellencies the ministers.

YAR

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES IN SAN'A'

JN071739 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan First of September Revolution, arrived in San'a' at 1900 today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to the YAR. The visit comes at the invitation of Lt Col Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces. The Libyan guest was accorded a large official and popular welcome led by President Ali Abdallah Salih.

Speaking to a SABA NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his happiness at visiting San'a' for the first time. He said that his visit to the YAR is part of a tour of Arab countries during this critical phase through which the Arab nation is passing. He added that this visit is intended to strengthen joint efforts to repulse anti-Arab designs.

Official Talks Begin

JN081051 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, and Libya's First of September Revolution leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held a closed meeting at the armed forces headquarters at 1200 today. The meeting lasted about 90 minutes.

At 1500, official talks began between the YAR and Libyan sides under Presidents Salih and al-Qadhdhafi's chairmanship.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES NDP YOUTHS 7 Jul

NC071610 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jul 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat met this afternoon with the National Democratic Party [NDP] youths in the youth camp in Al-'Asafirah in Alexandria.

Addressing the youths, President as-Sadat said: I must put all the facts before you. We are now living days of victory after long suffering. Our land, will and decisions are now free. There is no decision other than Egypt's decision, and no will other than Egypt's will on our sacred land. We are now starting the battle to rebuild all parts of our country and to provide an honorable life and prosperity for every citizen.

After reviewing the circumstances of the sufferings the Egyptian people experienced before the 23 July revolution, when the king allied with the colonialists and the pashas of the Egyptian parties, his excellency spoke about the current phase and the lessons derived from the events of the past. He said: We are now in the progress of setting up a firm structure in Egypt from the broad base of the Egyptian people. In this process, we must first turn to the youths to be prepared to assume their responsibility. Although we are resorting to party organizations, this does not mean that the parties are the target. We are resorting to a multiparty system so that there will be an opinion and a counter-opinion, instead of our living under the system of one opinion, one party and one ruler.

The president said: We reverted to the party system to apply the consultative system, which God willed for us as a method and law. In applying it, we must bear in mind that Egypt--its prosperity, strength and dignity--is the aim, and that our objective is to have a solid and strong structure for our country.

President as-Sadat called on the youths to arm themselves with religion to face up to the responsibility. He said that he would meet with the teachers to discuss the question of making religion a compulsory subject in all phases of education, from elementary schools to universities.

The president asked the youths to pay attention to the spirit and the mind so that what happened in the West--when Western civilization concentrated on the mind and left the spirit behind, with the result that Western youths experienced a sense of loss and anxiety--would not happen in our country.

The president concluded his speech by asking the youths to adhere to the values we inherited from our past and our Muslim religion, and to put clear marks on the road for the coming generations.

The youths had received President as-Sadat with applause and cheers, and all of them pledged allegiance to the leader and commander.

The meeting was attended by Mansur Hasan, minister of state in the president's office; Minister of Youth Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan; Muhammad Tawfiq 'Uwaydah, NDP religious wing secretary general; and Alexandria Governor Dr Fu'ad Hilmi.

AUTONOMY COMMITTEE RESUMES FINAL SESSION, FOURTH ROUND

NC061022 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 6 July--The committee on autonomy negotiations for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip this morning resumed its final session of the fourth round of talks at the St Stephen's Hotel in Alexandria in the presence of the heads and members of the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations.

The final session was preceded by a closed meeting limited to Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, head of the U.S. delegation Robert Strauss and head of the Israeli delegation Yosef Burg. During this meeting, which lasted about 1 1/2 hours, separate consultations were held between Strauss and Yosef Burg and between Dr Mustafa Khalil and Strauss.

A statement listing the composition, title and jurisdiction of committees will be issued at the conclusion of the session.

Press Conference

NC061300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1209 GMT 6 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 6 July--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that it has been agreed to form two working committees that will meet after 2 weeks. The sides will be in touch with each other to set dates for the meetings, he said.

Dr Mustafa Khalil, who was speaking at a press conference he held after the closing session of today's talks, said that each working group will consist of six members--two members from each of the three delegations. Each delegation will choose its two members.

At the press conference, which was attended by the heads of the U.S. and Israeli delegations, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: The members of the two committees will suggest the bases for the work. The work of the committees will not hinder the meetings but will bolster them.

Speaking at the press conference, which was attended by 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, the official spokesman of the Egyptian delegation, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the working groups will work side-by-side and will give the negotiators material which will serve as the basis for our action in the next phase.

He added that the question of the chairmanship of these groups is not important now and that an agreement will be reached on the level of the committees. We have left this open. As you are aware, he added, Dr Butrus Ghali, who is in charge of this task, is away at the moment.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Yosef Burg and Robert Strauss will contact him regarding the two committees, which will be in continuous session.

Answering a question, Yosef Burg said that other working committees will be formed as the negotiations progress, that the number has not been limited and that this will take place in a good spirit.

Burg said that several difficult questions were resolved yesterday and today. He expressed hope that other existing problems will be overcome.

Answering a question, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We have agreed among ourselves not to discuss the points of disagreement, but the points of agreement. As you know, there are always points of disagreement. We discuss these at our meetings and issue statements announcing whatever we agree upon.

Answering a question, Robert Strauss said: Let us say we hope that the two sides will solve their problems. I believe the work of these committees will be difficult, and they will have to work harder and harder. We now have the bases for progress and continuation. We will leave nothing unresolved, although there are some other questions we will deal with in a constructive way in hopes of solving them.

Strauss spoke of the U.S. role and said: Our role is to assist in seeing that the negotiations continue in overcoming the problems which might arise and in solving the differences.

Asked whether the parties have disagreed over the agenda, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: Which agenda? We have an agenda now. We agreed on forming two working committees.

Dr Mustafa Khalil replied in the negative when asked whether the two committees' work will deal with all subjects related to autonomy. He added: It would be obvious if you had read the statement that the committees' work involved negotiations. Paragraph A and B of the statement do not say that the two committees will deal with all aspects of the problem. We started with them because they will deal with the most important problems. Subsequently other committees can be set up as the negotiations proceed.

He added: There is no doubt that the two committees will discuss the subjects and principles governing the negotiations since, as the statement noted, that takes place within the Middle East peace framework in accordance with the Camp David agreement and the letter exchange that Dr Burg described as representing our charter.

At the conclusion of the press conference Burg said: Today we accomplished an important step forward within the framework of the peace strategy. We have laid down the practical bases for action in the future, and we achieved the objectives regarding the agenda to which we will give all our attention.

Burg then conveyed thanks to Dr Mustafa Khalil and the Egyptian Government for the hospitality accorded him. He praised the role of President as-Sadat and Begin in achieving progress in the peace process.

STRAUSS DISCUSSES BOLSTERING EGYPTIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COOPERATION

NC081452 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--During a meeting today between Robert Strauss, President Carter's special envoy and chairman of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks, and Dr Hamid as-Sayih, minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation, there was a discussion of ways for promoting and bolstering Egyptian-U.S. economic relations during the forthcoming phase.

The meeting, which was held at Cairo international airport and attended by Jahal an-Nazir, minister of state for economic cooperation, also discussed the projects to be set up in Egypt in cooperation with the private sector in the United States.

The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton, U.S. trade counceler, and Mr (Broder), U.S. secretary of the committee of Egyptian and U.S. businessmen.

OFFICIAL DENIES REPORT ON EGYPTIANS WORKING ABROAD

NC080834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0742 GMT 8 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--Ambassador Mahmud 'Abbas, director of the Passports and Consular Department at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, has denied reports in some capitals of the rejectionist states that Egypt will prevent its citizens, who are working in these states, from returning to them. He described these reports as mere rumors.

In a statement published in OCTOBER Magazine today, 'Abbas says that these states try to tempt Egyptians with passports of these countries in order to keep them as a permanent source of manpower.

Workers in Libya

NC081717 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 8 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, July 8, (AFP)--Egyptian authorities may take action to protect Egyptian workers in Libya, a Labour Ministry spokesman said here today.

His statement followed the recent capture in Chad of an Egyptian citizen serving in the Libyan Islamic Army. The Egyptian said he had been forced to enroll and that about 1,500 of the 250,000 Egyptian workers in Libya had been forced into the army against their will.

The spokesman did not indicate what measures the Egyptian Government might take to protect its citizens in Libya, but Labour Minister Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad has ordered an investigation into the situation.

AL-AKHBAR REPORTS 'FAILURE' OF AL-QADHDHAFI'S TOUR

NC080730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 July--Quoting Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut, AL-AKHBAR today reports that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has failed to form an Eastern military front against Israel. He also failed to tackle the existing differences among the rejection front member states during his tour of eight Arab countries.

The Arab diplomats added that Al-Qadhdhafi failed in his efforts to bring about an agreement regarding the stationing of Iraqi forces along the cease-fire line between Syria and Israel. He also failed to persuade King Husayn to allow the Palestinians to return to their bases in Jordan and resume their operations against Israel from Jordanian territory.

AS-SADAT DIRECTS MASHHUR NOT TO DEPEND ON ARAB LOANS

NC081032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 July--The newspaper AS-SIYASI today reports that President Anwar as-Sadat has directed engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, not to depend on the Arab loans that had been appropriated to finance the first stage of developing and widening the Suez Canal, but to cover these expenses from the canal's tolls.

President as-Sadat issued this directive now that the Arab development funds have withdrawn their pledges and agreements on financing canal development projects.

AL-AKHBAR REPORTS ON ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI

NC080825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0744 GMT 8 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 July--AL-AKHBAR today reports that the Israeli forces have completed their withdrawal of military equipment from the second area of withdrawal in Sinai and that Egyptian surveying groups will begin work today on defining the area of the second Israeli withdrawal. The groups will also define the principal roads and routes of the area, which extends along 9,000 square km east of Ra's Sidr up to Abu Darbah.

AL-AKHBAR says that today and tomorrow the committee will define checkpoints and the entry and exit system of the area.

On Thursday the military and civilian committees will enter the area to take over the military establishments and to determine the number of people living there so that the southern Sinai governorate may issue identity cards to them and provide them with the necessary services upon officially taking over the area on 25 July.

The paper says that the Israeli authorities yesterday informed the military committee that they have completed the withdrawal of military equipment in the area and that at the Egyptian-Israeli military committee meeting on Thursday they will define the timetable for using the joint routes to complete the withdrawal of the remaining military equipment from south Sinai in order to conclude the Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line by November.

AL-BAZZ MEETS WITH AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS DELEGATION

NC072003 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Bazz today met with a delegation from the American Jewish Congress, which is now visiting Egypt and is led by Council Chairman (Claude Zanuck).

Dr al-Bazz explained to the delegation the developments in the Middle East in light of the efforts Egypt is exerting to find a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis. He also explained the results reached at the autonomy talks and pointed out that Egypt adheres to the need to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem, because peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East except on this basis.

GHALI STRESSES AFRICA'S ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST PEACE EFFORTS

NC070828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0752 GMT 7 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 July--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the African states must play a principal and important role in supporting the current Middle East peace efforts. They must exert pressure on Israel to enable the Palestinians to exercise the right of self-determination.

Dr Butrus Ghali added that Egypt is confident that the African states, which decided to sever their relations with Israel because of its obduracy, continued occupation of Arab territories and refusal to acknowledge the rights of the Palestinian people, will continue to adopt all measures necessary to give momentum to the efforts to establish a durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In a statement published by Cairo's AKHBAR AL-YAWM this morning, Dr Butrus Ghali further says that it is logical and natural for Egypt to think of seeking the aid of African forces to supervise the stages of the total Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs also says: We will hold consultations on this matter with our brothers in Monrovia.

Dr Butrus Ghali, who is presently attending the OAU foreign ministers meetings in Monrovia, affirms that Egypt will strongly oppose any attempts by the rejectionist states to involve the OAU in the Arab disagreements.

In conclusion, Dr Ghali says that another important issue included in the Egyptian working paper to the Monrovia conference is the declaration of the African Continent as a nuclear free zone.

ROMANIA TO PROVIDE SPARE PARTS FOR SOVIET ARMS

LD060909 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 Jul 79 P 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The [London] newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has said that Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has agreed with the Romanian Government on the supply of spare parts requirements for some Soviet weapons to Egypt.

The Soviet Union has refused to supply Egypt with spare parts following the deterioration of relations between the two countries.

CASTRO EXTENDS OFFICIAL INVITATION TO NONALINED SUMMIT

NC061132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 6 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 July--Egypt has received an official invitation to the nonalined summit conference, scheduled to be held in Havana in September. An official spokesman has stated that President Anwar as-Sadat received this invitation 2 days ago from Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Cuba is the country hosting the conference.

FRENCH PREMIER BARRE ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN071511 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1452 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 July--French Premier Raymond Barre arrived here this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Iraq at the invitation of Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman. Premier Barre was met by Saddam Husayn, several RCC members, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid Alwan, and several other ministers and high-ranking Iraqi officials.

Husayn, Barre Meeting

JN071840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1652 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 July--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, received here today French Premier Raymond Barre. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and ways to develop them in a way that would serve the joint interests of the two friendly peoples and countries in various fields and consolidate the ties of friendship existing between Iraq and France. Saddam Husayn and Raymond Barre also discussed the most important current Arab and international issues as well as topics of joint interest.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Qasim Muhammad Ahmad, the Iraqi ambassador in Paris and the French ambassador in Baghdad.

The French premier arrived in Baghdad earlier today at the head of an official delegation on a 3-day visit to Iraq.

Talks Resume

JN080904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 8 July--The second round of talks between Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, and French Premier Raymond Barre began here this morning.

The two sides will focus on relations between the two countries, cooperation between Iraq and France and the most important Arab and international issues of joint interest.

The talks are attended by 'Adnan Husayn, RCC member and planning minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister; Qasim Muhammad, Foreign Ministry under secretary; the Iraqi ambassador in Paris; members of the French delegation and the French ambassador in Baghdad.

Barre Meets Ministers

JN081712 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1646 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 July--French Premier Raymond Barre held separate meetings in Baghdad today with 'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and minister of planning, and Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade. During the two meetings, Barre discussed economic, industrial and trade cooperation between Iraq and France.

The two meetings were attended by Iraqi Ambassador to France Nuri al-Wa'is, French Ambassador to Iraq Marie Jacques Andre Morizet, and the chief of the French premier's office.

Barre arrived in Iraq yesterday on a 3-day visit.

SPANISH CP SECRETARY CARRILLO LEAVES 6 JULY

JN061005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0944 GMT 6 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 July--The Spanish Communist Party delegation led by party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

During its visit, the delegation held talks with Munif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and official in charge of foreign relations in the party's regional command.

In a statement to INA, Carrillo said that his meetings with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership were important and revealed the degree of deep intellectual understanding that exists between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Spanish Communist Party.

Carrillo was seen off at the airport by Na'im Haddad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Command.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CYPRUS AAPSO CONFERENCE

JN071118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 July--An Iraqi National Peace and Solidarity Council Presidium delegation left for Nicosia today to attend the AAPSO international conference, which is to begin its 3-day meetings there on 9 July.

The delegation includes 'Aziz Sharif, presidum secretary general, and Zuhayr al-Qadiri, presidum member.

IRAQI-DPRK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS RALLY 8 JULY

JN081934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1909 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 July--The Iraqi-Korean friendship society held a mass rally this evening at the local administration recreation grounds in Ba'quban, 50 km north of Baghdad. The rally was held on the occasion of the month of the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Society President Ahmad Zaydan delivered a speech in which he praised the relations of struggle between the Iraqi and Korean peoples and their joint opposition to imperialist and Zionist schemes. He stressed the just rights of the Palestinian Arab people. He declared that Iraq and the DPRK are always in the forefront of the countries which resist world imperialism and Zionism.

The Korean ambassador in Baghdad then delivered a speech in which he stressed the DPRK's support for the Arab people's struggle against the Zionist presence and against imperialist schemes.

U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS PAYS VISIT TO AMMAN

JN071237 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Robert Strauss, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy to the Egyptian-Israeli talks on self-administration in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, arrived in Amman this morning. In a statement to reporters upon his arrival, Mr Strauss said that he is carrying a message to His Majesty King Husayn from U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Mr Strauss praised the friendly relations between Jordan and the United States. He said: Jordan is a friend of the United States. President Carter appreciates this friendship, particularly as the two sides have common objectives regarding a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis.

Mr Strauss added: There are important differences in viewpoint regarding this crisis. These differences are being discussed and attempts are being made to find suitable solutions to them. Strauss said that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Jordan are much stronger than the differences of view regarding the Middle East crisis. Mr Strauss added that he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn to convey a message to his majesty from President Carter.

Answering a question on whether he expects to achieve anything during this visit, Strauss said that he will summarize for His Majesty King Husayn everything that pertains to the mission with which he was entrusted. He will also convey His Majesty King Husayn's views on the Middle East crisis to President Jimmy Carter.

Meeting With King Husayn

JN071614 Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 7 July--His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning Robert Strauss, special envoy of the U.S. President, who conveyed a letter from President Jimmy Carter to his majesty on the U.S. stand on finding a peaceful settlement of the Middle East dispute. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Abdallah Salah, Jordanian ambassador in Washington. The meeting was attended on the U.S. side by the delegation accompanying Strauss and by the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

At the end of the meeting, a Jordanian official spokesman said that His Majesty King Husayn reemphasized to the U.S. envoy Jordan's official and well-known position, which is based on clear principles and governed by Jordans pan-Arab commitments, adherence to Arab rights and responsibilities toward the Arab cause.

Concludes Visit

JN071811 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Robert Strauss, special envoy of the U.S. President, left Amman this afternoon at the end of a short visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a letter to His Majesty King Husayn from President Jimmy Carter on the U.S. stand on finding a settlement of the dispute in the Middle East.

Amman Radio Comment

JN071954 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The visit by Robert Strauss, special envoy of President Carter and chairman of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy negotiations, to the Jordanian capital and the talks he is holding with Jordanian officials are part of the dialog which Jordan is eager to continue with various international sides, including the United States.

In a statement to the press upon his arrival in Amman, the U.S. special envoy admitted that there are prominent differences between the Jordanian and U.S. views on the peace efforts stemming from the Camp David agreements.

Although Jordan is eager to continue its relations of friendship with the United States and other world states, and although Jordan believes that dialog should continue with all international sides, including the United States, the question which arises is: About what and on what basis will the dialog take place between Amman and Washington?

The problem manifested by the existence of differences in the Jordanian and U.S. views still exist. Jordan welcomed and still welcomes the continuation of the dialog with everyone, provided that it is understood that any dialog based on wrong foundations, such as the Camp David foundations, becomes an acute controversy because it can only lead to wrong results. The Camp David accords contradicts Jordan's principled stand toward the peace equation in the Middle East. Jordan's stand can never be brought close to the Camp David accords because this stand is based on the application of the basic principles agreed on by the international community regarding the resolution of the dispute. Therefore, our question is: Dialog on what basis?

If the United States agrees with us on the principle of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the means employed so far after the Camp David agreements give no indication of any realistic possibility of establishing such a peace in the area.

If the United States is genuinely eager to establish a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the way to translate this desire into reality is incompatible with the methods pursued according to the two Camp David agreements.

Press Comment

JN080840 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Jul 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] AD-DUSTUR and AR-RA'Y today discuss the visit to Jordan by Robert Strauss, special envoy of President Carter.

AD-DUSTUR writes: His Majesty King Husayn's talks with Robert Strauss, special envoy of President Carter, are yet another round in the continuing Jordanian-U.S. dialog. Several high-ranking U.S. officials such as Brzezinski, Saunders, and others have taken part in this dialog in the past.

When Jordan decided to keep the door of the dialog open, it was to emphasize an established fact: The Arabs' sincere desire to establish a real peace in the area, a just and comprehensive peace that would result in Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and would enable the Palestinian people to determine their future freely.

During the various rounds and stages of this dialog, Jordan has never ceased to reiterate its commitment to Arab rights and its allegiance to its pan-Arab commitments and to its responsibilities to the cause. Jordan has clearly proved that upholding these rights is the sole guarantee capable of achieving peace. Jordan has also proved that the Camp David formula is not sound enough to achieve the real desired peace. This is also the collective opinion of an overwhelming majority of the international community, including the European Community, the U.S. strategic alliance, the Soviet Union and its allies, and the nonalined countries.

Washington can no longer assume that opposition to Camp David is tantamount to being against peace. Washington can no longer persuade anyone that submission to the Israeli extortion and expansionist practices is the door to real peace and stability in the area. It is time for Washington to study all the facts that have emerged during the various rounds of the Jordanian-U.S. dialog and adopt principles and policies that will bring it into line with the desires of the international community.

Under the headline "The Road to Constructive Dialog," AR-RA'Y writes: Washington's persistence in using the Camp David formula to solve some aspects of the dispute in the area constitutes a stumbling block vis-a-vis the building of a constructive dialog between the Arabs and the United States. We can even go further and say this dialog will continue in circles because the gap between the position of the Baghdad summit countries--including Jordan and Saudi Arabia--and that of the United States is wide. This gap makes it impossible to find another alternative to build a base for a constructive dialog.

What other objectives would the U.S. envoys have than splintering the unified Arab stand, which was manifested in Baghdad? The aim of these visits is clear since the United States is determined to adhere to the Camp David formula, a formula that has been rejected by the Arabs part and parcel. Proceeding from this principle, we can understand Jordan's eagerness to continue the process of the dialog with all international sides, including the United States, and Jordan's determination to reiterate its principled pan-Arab stand toward the peace process in the area.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS ON POSSIBLE SUSPENSION OF FLIGHTS

NC071306 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The minister of public works, Eng Amin al-Bizri, has affirmed that the Swissair company has not served notice to the Lebanese Civil Aviation Agency of any intention to suspend its flights to Lebanon beginning 15 July because of the security risks inherent in the Israeli overflights in Lebanese airspace and the resistance to them by Lebanese ground fire.

Minister al-Bizri added that he wished to reply to the claim that the Israeli overflights constitute a danger to civil aviation by saying that Lebanon is in a state of cease-fire with Israel and that the aggression is a violation of the cease-fire agreement. Mr al-Bizri added that no foreign airline company has taken such measures. The minister further said that air traffic at the airport is steadily increasing every month.

The minister concluded his comments by saying that if Swissair has reasons other than those that were reported, we would like to know them in order to help the company surmount any difficulties.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SYRIAN-PALESTINIAN CLASHES

NC071803 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 7 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Armed clashes involving light and medium weapons occurred this afternoon in the commercial centers in the heart of Beirut. It later transpired that the clashes were between the Palestine Liberation Army and the Syrian forces because of deep differences resulting from the internal situation in Syria. The losses are not yet known.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS ISRAELI ATTACK ON BRA'SHIT

NC071918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Reports from the south, quoting eyewitnesses, indicate that Israeli forces and border militia carried out a three-pronged military attack early this morning against a UNIFIL-supervised area that led to the destruction of three houses and the internment of one person. The reports say that the infiltrators did not run into any resistance and were not blocked by UNIFIL, which is deployed in the area, despite the fact that the attack lasted for about an hour.

This hostile attack comes less than 36 hours after a similar operation carried out by about 70 Israeli soldiers against the southern village of Majdal Silm.

The commander of the Irish post at the southern entrance of Bra'shit said that the attackers used secondary roads that did not have any UNIFIL roadblocks. The Irish commander added that as soon as UNIFIL became aware of these forces in the town, they intervened and held contacts, which led to the withdrawal of these forces from the area.

The Irish officer noted that his contingent's command post, which is located on the outskirts of Bra'shit, took a direct hit last night. He added that a phosphorescent shell was fired from the south--that is, from positions occupied by the border militia--causing damages to the building and setting on fire a UNIFIL flag on top of the building. The officer further said that 15 other shells fell nearby, causing property damage.

UNIFIL lodged a protest with the militia over an automatic weapons attack last night against two observation posts belonging to the Norwegian contingent.

UNIFIL Reports on Incidents

NC090748 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Yesterday, At-Tiri and Bra'shit were subjected to intermittent artillery fire, causing extensive material damage. Israeli planes flew over the area.

A clash broke out between the border strip militia and soldiers of the Netherlands contingent. The clash took place on the road between At-Tiri and Sannin, in which machineguns were used. The UN forces then set up roadblocks to prevent the militia vehicles from advancing.

A spokesman of the UN forces in southern Lebanon has said that a military halftrack carrying eight soldiers broke through a Norwegian roadblock north of Kafr Shuba in southern Lebanon. The UN forces opened warning fire but the fire was returned and the vehicle went through the barrier. The UN statement said that the vehicle withdrew 30 minutes later toward the south.

The UN statement said several incidents took place in southern Lebanon over the weekend, Noting that according to reports received by the UN Forces Command the Israeli Army and the militiamen are continuing their infiltration into the UN forces area of operation.

The statement said that an Irish force position north of Bra'shit was indiscriminately shelled and that the militia attacked the same village last Friday.

The situation in Kafr Shuba is still tense. A joint Israeli and militia force yesterday entered the town and is preventing the people from leaving for the second successive day.

AL-BA'TH SAYS U.S. SEEKS TO DIVIDE ARAB RANKS

JN090649 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 9 Jul 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-BA'TH says today: Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Robert Strauss, Carter's representative in the autonomy negotiations plot, recently visited several countries in the area. Strauss brought with him private messages from Carter. Some reports describe these messages as a new American attempt to breach the unified Arab position vis-a-vis the treasonous agreement.

AL-BA'TH adds: The Western press reported that Kissinger's tour falls within the context of the treaty which the Egyptian regime concluded with Israel. The intensive U.S. activity in the area follows the failure of the plan to create domestic problems for Lebanon and consequently for Syria. We cannot exclude the possibility that new tactics may be employed through certain domestic and foreign channels. It is no secret that when the United States wants to do something, it is not usually content with one plan or one channel but uses several plans and channels to carry out its plans.

Concluding, Al-BA'TH says: Now that everything has become clear, particularly that the aggressive U.S. plans are not against this or that side but against all, the Arab should act collectively to confront and neutralize this danger. Furthermore, are not the Arab governments supposed to deal with others on the basis of their stands toward our just national issues?

TISHRIN SAYS ARABS SHOULD TAKE U.S. THREATS SERIOUSLY

JN090627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 9 Jul 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Behind the News" column and under the title "New U.S. Threats, But They Do Not Intimidate the Arabs," TISHRIN comments on the Carter administration's insistence on adhering to the terms of the capitulatory peace treaty and making this treaty the basis of U.S. policy in the area.

TISHRIN says: The threats which the United States and its agents are reiterating are serious threats. The Arabs should take these threats seriously. In the past some people interpreted possible U.S. intervention in the gulf as an exaggeration and psychological warfare. But the Arabs should now take these threats seriously and prepare to confront these mad, unrealistic, and irrational actions and adventures.

TISHRIN explains: Arab circles have confirmed reports that the United States has more than one plan for interfering in the gulf and the Middle East. The United States reportedly has four alternative plans. These plans were drawn up by the Pentagon, the National Security Council, and the State Department and are now kept at the Pentagon. TISHRIN adds: the United States is a superpower with vast naval, air, and land forces. It has the ability to put these forces into action, to plot against the Arab countries, to try and divide the unity of the Arab ranks, and to undermine domestic fronts in some Arab countries.

TISHRIN continues: But the United States must realize that if it risks seeking to control the oil resources of other peoples and imposes its domination and will on the Arab nation, these peoples will defend their rights, lands, sovereignty, dignity and resources. These peoples are capable of scorching the earth, setting fires in various areas, and making any adventure a first-rate disaster for the adventurers. While the United States has the power, it is not on the side of right or justice. As for the Arabs, they are on the side of right and justice and this makes them powerful. The Arabs also know that they have an effective way to deal with the enemy if needed.

Concluding its commentary, TISHRIN says: the Arab nation will not surrender to imperialism and Zionism. The world is not a field which the United States can play in alone.

VOL: MUTINOUS SOLDIERS OCCUPY BARRACKS NEAR ALEPPO

NC071305 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 7 Jul 79 NC

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, a curfew is still in force in Aleppo, where tension is high in the wake of the recent incidents in Syria, particularly the massacre of the artillery school cadets in Aleppo.

According to the same information, clashes are continuing among army deserters, members of the Muslim Brotherhood and Syrian regular forces. Despite the strict secrecy imposed by the Syrian Security Departments, it has been reported that more than 10 persons were killed and many more wounded in clashes during the past 2 days in Aleppo and other Syrian cities.

It has been further reported that mutinous soldiers have occupied a military barracks 10 kms north of Aleppo. The Syrian Air Force is unable to bomb this barracks, which is a depot for military ammunition, because its explosion would affect a large residential area.

VOL on Clashes

NC090750 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 9 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Diplomatic sources in some Arab countries have reported that several Syrian soldiers have carried out a mutiny against their commanders and captured a Syrian Army camp 10 kms from Aleppo. At least 10 people were killed and several others wounded in these clashes.

Other reports indicate that battles broke out in the streets of Aleppo between Syrian Army units and members of Islamic organizations and mutinous soldiers. These reports describe the security situation in Alenpo and some other Syrian towns as very tense.

ALGERIA

TALKS WITH MAURITANIAN DELEGATION RESUME 3 JUL

LD031106 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 3 Jul (APS)--Algerian-Mauritanian talks resumed after a first round was held last Sunday.

The Mauritanian delegation is headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Ould Salem Ould Sidi, vice-president of the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN) and includes Commander Moulaye Ould Boukaraiss, minister for planning and fisheries, and Mr Ahmed Ould Abdallah, minister of foreign affairs.

The Algerian side is led by Lieutenant-Colonel Kasdi Merbah, Politburo member and defence secretary general, and includes Mr Mohamed Benyahia, minister for foreign affairs, and Mr Boualem Baki, minister for religious affairs.

Delegation Departs

LD031150 Algiers APS in English 1035 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 3 Jul (APS)--A Mauritanian delegation led by Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Ould Sidi, second vice-president and minister in charge of the permanence of the Military Committee for National Salvation, left Algiers today after a three-day visit.

During their stay the Mauritanian delegation had several talks with an Algerian one comprising Lieutenant-Colonel Kasdi Merbah, secretary general of the Defense Ministry, Mr Mohamed Benyahia, foreign minister, and Mr Boualem Baki, minister of religious affairs.

FLN Politburo, which held a meeting Monday, examined the situation in the region in the light of these talks.

The delegation was seen off at Dar al-Bayda Airport by Lieutenant-Colonel Kasdi Merbah and Messrs Benyahia and Baki.

NIGER PRESIDENT STOPS OVER EN ROUTE FROM PARIS

LD071426 Algiers APS in French 1300 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 7 Jul--President of the Supreme Military Council of Niger Seyni Kountche arrived from Paris at the Algiers Dar al-Bayda Airport for a brief technical stopover toward the end of this Saturday morning.

President Kountche was greeted by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary of the FLN Party, accompanied by Mr Mohamed Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, as well as Lt Col Ali Bouhedja, commander of the Algiers territorial command.

Before proceeding to the VIP lounge at the airport, the two heads of state reviewed a unit of the republican guard which rendered military honors.

President Kountche is to return to his country early in the afternoon.

On his departure, the president of the Republic of Niger was seen off by President Chadli Bendjedid, Mr Mohamed Benyahia, foreign minister, and the commander of the Algiers territorial command.

LIBYA

PLO'S YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES FOR TALKS 9 Jul

LD090854 Tripoli JANA in Arbic 0800 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 9 July--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was met at the airport by the secretary of the popular committee for public services.

'Arafat told JANA that his visit falls within the framework of talks with brothers in the Jamahiriyah on the developments pertaining to the area and the Palestine question, in particular following the signing of the treaty of capitulation between the defeatist Egyptian president and the enemy.

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT OF IRAN'S MONTAZERI

LD061128 Tripoli JANA in English 0946 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

["Press release on the visit of Shaykh Montazeri to the Jamahiriyah"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, July 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The following press statement was released yesterday on the visit of Shaykh Mohammed Montazeri to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which reads as follows:

"Within the framework of the strategic alliance between the Great First of September Revolution and the Iranian Islamic revolution which reflects the dimensions of rapprochement and integration between the peoples of the two countries, in a way which serves their objectives and aspirations for Islamic unity and a unified stand against their enemies, a people's delegation from the cadres of the Iranian Islamic revolution headed by Shaykh Mohammad Montazeri, the member of the Islamic Republican Party's Central Committee, paid a visit to the Jamahiriyah between 3-6 July. During the visit the delegation met with Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir; 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, the secretary-general of the General People's Congress; and Ahmad ash-Shihati, the head of the Foreign Liaison Bureau. These meetings were attended by Sa'd Mujabir, the editor of AL-USBU' AS-SIYASI and AL-USBU' AL-THAQAFI.

The delegation held a political meeting at the Foreign Liaison Bureau at the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress during which the two sides considered methods of promoting and reinforcing the bonds of brotherhood and relations of common struggle between the two revolutions, through the exchange of visits by various delegations at peoples' levels, to increase coordination and to enable the Iranian delegations to observe the experiment currently implemented in the Jamahiriyah to establish the people's democracy which sets an example to the world.

The exchange of peoples' delegations will also give the Libyan Arabs the opportunity to find the facts about the glories of the Islamic revolution in Iran and to establish direct contacts between the two brotherly peoples.

Moreover it has been agreed that people's delegations from the Iranian Islamic revolution and the Jamahiriyah would participate in future in each other's religious bairams and national festivals.

During their meeting, the two sides stressed their rejection of the treaty of shame and humiliation which was signed by the defeated ruler of Egypt and their condemnation of all the parties which collaborated with him either openly or in disguise as well as those who contributed and still contribute in dissolving the cause of the Palestinian Arab people.

The two sides praised the steadfastness and confrontation front and the efforts exerted by the leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to foil the As-Sadatist-Zionist-imperialist scheme in the region, through the mobilization of Arab efforts and capabilities and the reinforcement of and guidance to the ranks of the Palestinian revolution, in preparation for the battle of full liberation of every inch of unsurped Arab Islamic land.

The two parties also asserted that any provocation of any of the two revolutions by the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary forces would be interpreted as an attempt to strike at the Islamic revolutionary forces which should be confronted.

The two sides affirmed that the two revolutions, with all their political and economic potentials as well as their geographic position, are capable of teaching hard lessons to the enemies of the Islamic and Arab nation.

Whilst endeavouring to establish the basis of mutual cooperation and employing the efforts of both revolutions for the benfit of their peoples and of all the human, Islamic and Arab peoples. The two parties declare their support to all the revolutionary liberation forces of the world. They stand by the oppressed of the earth, at the service of Islam and humanity and denounce all the military, economic and political pressures exerted by reaction, Zionism and imperialism.

At the end of these talks, which were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood marked by frankness and a sense of responsibility, agreement was reached on the setting up of a joint programme reflecting the agreement in viewpoints with respect to the issues considered and fully coordinating between them.

Furthermore, Shaykh Montazeri had the opportunity to speak at a political education session at the "Al-Fatah" camp. He spoke to foreign and Arab reporters at a press conference and defined to them and underlying principles of the Islamic revolution in Iran and its support for the world's liberation movement.

Shaykh Montazeri invited the head of the Foreign Liaison Bureau at the secretariat of the Arab People's Congress to visit Iran. The invitation was accepted with thanks, at a date to be set later".

SDAR PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS

LD081328 Tripoli JANA in English 0911 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, July 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic arrived yesterday in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On the other hand, Mr Brahim Ghali, the Saharan defence minister, left Tripoli yesterday after a few days visit to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

HASSAN OUTLINES STRATEGY FOR AFRICAN SUMMIT

LD082342 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by King Hassan II of Morocco from the Royal Palace in Fes on 8 July on the occasion of his 50th birthday]

[Excerpts] Next week, my dear people, I am going to leave Morocco to go to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, to attend the summit conference of the African kings and heads of state. Naturally, I am going to attend the conference provided that his excellency the president of the Algerian republic will be there. But if he will be absent, then my presence will be superfluous; for the undertaking that should be made or the decision to be taken would be of such grave importance and responsibility that only equals can make it. But if the required equality on the political level should be absent, then for him to travel to Monrovia without me or me without him would be to no avail.

What will be our stand in Monrovia, my dear people? We all know our stand toward ourselves. The stand of Moroccans toward Morocco is well known. The Sahara is Moroccan. It will stay Moroccan and will never be anything but Moroccan until there is not a drop of blood left on Moroccan soil.

But all this, my dear people, on the international level is not enough. Rather, there should be conviction. It is easy and it becomes accessible if there is conviction. If the lawyer's conviction is present, then convincing another becomes easy, especially, my dear people, in that we, day in and day out--or rather month in and month out--have seen that the scope of the Saharan problem and its quality, and, even, its essence, have changed from day to day. It has changed even to the Algerian state. The Sahara problem has become like the trick the magician tried to perform and, in doing so, has become a danger to him himself in that it has become difficult, if not impossible, to contain it at its original level. This is no secret to the Moroccans, Algerians or Africans. The Sahara issue has become a vehicle for seen and unseen powers, some of which are in our continent and others from without.

I will try before the African heads of states to show to them that Morocco cannot be dealt with unfairly, as it would be the only liberated state in Africa that is forced to have a referendum. There are other ways of expressing the national will. The Saharans expressed in various ways and on (?more than) one occasion voiced their desire to join the Moroccan homeland. Thus the referendum has become a secondary element in the phenomena that have marked part of our soil. Morocco will be the only state in the African family requested to come in with a new pattern, in a new fashion, to ask its people: Do you want to be Moroccan? This, by God, is an injustice and an arbitrary act against Morocco, especially to Morocco which has had good relations with the states of Africa for centuries.

We were present in the Sudan to teach the ideology of Imam Malik; for the Sudanese preferred to become the followers of Malik through the Moroccans instead of becoming so through the Egyptians. When our great-grandfather, Moulay Ismail, God bless his soul, gave one of his daughters to the late Ahmadou Bellou of Nigeria, did he give her to him for war or for fraternization? When we participated with our ulema and our pens to introduce Islam and the Islamic culture to the true Africans in Timbuktu, Senegal, etc., was this an invasion? Never!

If Morocco has hastened twice in recent times to stand by one of the greatest states in Africa to help it maintain the integrity of its soil and its sovereignty, would such a country as Morocco, which coexisted in the past with the Africans and coexists at present, be treated in such an unfair way, as it is said in the Koran?

This is, my dear people, what I am going to try to explain to our friends and brothers the African heads of state. I do not say that we are going to reach the objective of convincing them the first time. However, the important thing is that I am going to (?use) the most important, mightiest and the most dangerous weapon. And this weapon is the truth, the truth and the truth.

Therefore, we as Moroccans should be steadfast with our arms and will. And on the other hand we should be flexible so that we can convince our opponents when they will listen to us.

SUDAN

MENA CITES NUMAYRI ON ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOT

NC032252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2008 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Juba, 3 July--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has revealed a plot, masterminded by Samuel Aru, the vice president of the High Executive Council [HEC] of southern Sudan and former member of the Politburo of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

At a meeting today with members of the HEC of southern Sudan, President Numayri said that Aru's plot aimed at striking the revolution and threatening the constitutional structure on which the Regional People's Assembly is based to serve personal aims and objectives.

The SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY [SUNA] said that President Numayri showed the council's members a written letter which Aru had sent to As-Sadiq al-Mahdi confirming his plot and confirming that he was against the former and present leadership of the HEC and that he supported the multiparty system and was against the regional government and the handover of power to the masses. President Numayri asserted that As-Sadiq al-Mahdi had declared that he was against groupings, dissension and a multiparty system.

The Sudanese president pointed out that Samuel Aru showed ignorance and shortsightedness when he opposed the unity between Egypt and Sudan. He said that Aru yearns to return to the rejected past, partisanship and fighting between the north and the south.

President Numayri asked the HEC members to understand the challenges facing Sudan and the size of the dangers to which it is being subjected. He said that there was a plan by foreign powers to interfere and dominate the African Continent.

President Numayri also asked the council members to study Aru's letter on the basis that it is an overt and frank threat to the constitutional structure.

MINISTER OF STATE DENG LEAVES FOR LIBERIA

JN091509 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 7 July--Dr Francis Madeng Deng, minister of state for foreign affairs, left for Liberia today to join the Sudanese delegation at the meetings of the OAU ministerial council which began in Liberia yesterday.

TUNISIA

COURT REPORTEDLY SENTENCES 28 'OPPOSITIONISTS'

LD051325 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Prison Sentences for 28 Oppositionists"]

[Text] Tunis--On Saturday, 30 June, the Tunis criminal court pronounced its verdict in the trial of 44 Tunisian oppositionists charged with membership of two "illegal organizations," namely the Tunisian People's Revolutionary Party and the Nationalist Progressive Front for the Liberation of Tunisia.

Sentences ranging from 1 year to 7.5 years' imprisonment and 16 acquittals were pronounced on the accused, 11 of whom were in custody.

The main prisoner, Zine el Abidine el Madhkouri received the longest sentence of 7.5 years' imprisonment. All the accused who had escaped received sentences ranging from 5 to 6 years' imprisonment. These people include one of the regime's oldest opponents, Brahim Tobbal, who lives in Algiers and was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment.

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FOUR-NATION TALKS

LD071734 Algiers APS in English 1545 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hauza [as received], 7 Jul (APS)--"A serious and definite solution" to the Western Sahara question must be based upon "the total withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), the formal recognition of Saharan people's sovereignty over their territory and the opening of four-sided negotiations under the auspices of OAU and UN organizations," says a communique published today by the Saharan Foreign Ministry.

The four sides which will be included in the negotiations are Morocco, Mauritania, SDAR, and Algeria "for the normalization of her relations with these countries."

"Thus will be launched," says the communique, "the bases for the edification of Maghreb (west, meaning North Africa) conformingly to the common interests of our peoples and the respect of each country--regardless of its size and wealth. The communique concludes: "No peace or stability is possible in the region so far as Morocco continues its aggressions against Western Sahara."

AR-RA'Y ON JORDANIAN-SAUDI EFFORT TO SOLVE SAHARA DISPUTE

LD051035 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Doha--The Qatar weekly AR-RA'Y said today that together with Jordan the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is playing a role, which it described as important, in solving the Western Sahara dispute.

Quoting informed sources in Paris, it added that Saudi Arabia has proposed a four-point plan for the solution of the problem which is the main reason for the deterioration of the relations between Algeria and Morocco.

AR-RA'Y said that the question of the Sahara, in which the Algerian-backed POLISARIO Front is demanding its independence from Morocco and Mauritania, was discussed with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing during the visit of the Saudi crown prince and deputy premier, Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to Paris last April and during the visit which King Husayn of Jordan paid the following month.

The paper said that the Saudi reconciliation plan provides that both Morocco and Algeria should stop all acts of aggression of any kind and that Algeria should stop supplying POLISARIO revolutionaries with weapons and equipment and also stop supporting the organizations, bodies and persons who oppose King Hassan II of Morocco.

According to the Qatari paper the plan also calls on Morocco to stop all its attacks on the Polisario and to withdraw its forces stationed in Mauritania and end the state of military tension with Algeria.

After the implementation of these provisions, the plan calls for negotiations between Algerian and Moroccan delegations in the presence of a Saudi delegation, to be joined later by the POLISARIO Front and Mauritania.

The paper said that in accordance with the plan Saudi Arabia undertakes to play a role in rebuilding what has been destroyed by the Saharan war.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LATEST OFFENSIVES

LD041758 Algiers APS in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Western Sahara--A total of 12 royal Moroccan soldiers were killed and more than 10 others injured in the latest offensive by the forces of the popular army for the liberation of Western Sahara against the royal occupation forces. A statement by the Saharan Defense Ministry has stated that these attacks took place in the northern front as part of the "Houari Boumediene" general offensive on 13 and 14 June against Semara garrison, on 30 June against Geulta Zemmur garrison, and on the 20th and the 25th against the royal forces stationed in Bou?rate. The combatants inflicted significant damage on the invading forces which included the destruction of four vehicles, two artillery pieces, a food store and a gasoline store.

CAPE VERDE OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES REPUBLIC

LD051008 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Republic of Cape Verde has officially recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR). This recognition came in a letter received by Mohamed Abdul Aziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the SDAR from the foreign minister of the Republic of Cape Verde.

AUTONOMY DELEGATION RETURNS, BURG MAKES STATEMENT

TA061420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Jul 79 TA

[Text] About an hour ago the ministerial delegation to the autonomy negotiations returned to Israel from the round of talks in Alexandria. The head of the team, Minister Burg, said at Ben-Gurion Airport that he would submit his report on the talks to the prime minister today. He added there had been no diversions from the two basic documents--the Camp David agreements and the joint letter of Begin and As-Sadat to Carter--at the debates held during the past 2 days. Attempts were made to change things. However, the Israeli representatives did not allow these changes to be made, Burg said.

Burg pointed out that tools to discuss specific problems were created at the Alexandria talks. He was referring to the working teams to be set up. The full delegations will meet again in 1 month.

Minister Burg remarked that there had been understanding and openmindedness on the part of the heads of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations. No obstacles were created toward the meeting of Begin and As-Sadat at the Alexandria talks next Monday.

Results of Alexandria Talks

TA080712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Jul 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The Cabinet will meet this morning and have a new topic for discussion: the visit of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Vienna. The prime minister will raise this topic and will suggest reactions.

The head of the ministerial team to the autonomy negotiations, Dr Burg, will also report this morning on the talks held at the end of last week in Alexandria. In addition, the upcoming meetings between the prime minister and President as-Sadat around the middle of this week will be debated. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the results of the talks at the fourth round of negotiations on the autonomy arrangements and on initial assessments in regard to the upcoming trip by the prime minister to Alexandria:

The Israeli position regarding the continuation of the negotiations on the autonomy arrangements was accepted in Alexandria at the end of last week. Dr Burg will be able to inform the ministers this morning that the Israeli team succeeded in adhering to the goals set for the talks by the government. However, it should not be ruled out that Dr Burg will add that this was only the fourth round, a single fight in a large battle in which the warring parties--Israel, Egypt and the United States--seek completely contradictory goals and have so far not given up these goals.

In a few days, the two committees set up to prepare practical suggestions regarding the modalities of the elections to the autonomy's administrative council and the authority and responsibility of the institutions of the self-administration will begin work. It is not yet clear on which level these committees will work: Will it be on the experts level or will they be headed by ministers?

Anyway, Egypt has in the meantime given up its demand to discuss the document of principles for the self-administration. The U.S. delegation's proposal to set up a committee which will discuss the security arrangements in the territories when the autonomy is established has been cast aside.

At the meetings held at the end of the week in Alexandria, Minister Ari'el Sharon made it clear that Israel would oppose even the discussion of this topic. Security issues are not negotible, Sharon said.

The head of the U.S. delegation to the talks, Ambassador Robert Strauss, revealed himself and his primary working methods in the negotiations before the representatives of the various parties. Strauss adopted a sharp attitude and worked under unprecedented pressure, commented the ministers who participated in the meetings. These talks appear laughable; the entire world is looking at us; we must achieve some results; I must report achievements to President Carter--these were some of Strauss' expressions. The impression gained by the Israeli ministers was that the American bulldozer--as Strauss was described by one of the ministers--will go on trying to eliminate the sides' differing positions.

It can be said that the ministerial team has relieved the prime minister of the task of having to handle the issue of the agenda of the autonomy discussions at his upcoming meeting with President as-Sadat. The signals reaching us from the president's villa in Alexandria indicate that As-Sadat intends to conduct the talks with the prime minister in an atmosphere of friendship and does not intend to create a crisis or an atmosphere of crisis. The talks--as could be learned from some hints from the Egyptian side--will revolve around the Egyptian president's attempt to create an atmosphere enabling other parties to join the peace process and the negotiations on the autonomy. A very knowledgable observer told me last night that As-Sadat will strive to reach an agreement with the prime minister on questions regarding the future of the territories beyond the 5 years of self-administration. The two men will again clarify to each other where the red line in regard to the concessions and demands of each side runs.

In addition to the discussion of strategic issues, it is not inconceivable that President as-Sadat will ask the prime minister to make several gestures in the territories in order to create the atmosphere he has often referred to recently which will make it easier on some sectors of the population in Judaea and Samaria to join the negotiations on their future.

To sum up: A good atmosphere hovers over Alexandria in anticipation of the upcoming talks between Begin and As-Sadat. As regards the negotiations on the autonomy, Dr Burg will say today that the Israeli team has successfully done its duty. Minister Tamir is of the opinion that this success was made possible by the fact that the decisions reached do not include even one word about the principal goals of the self-administration as put forward by Egypt. Minister Sharon regards the main achievement to be the exclusion from the discussion of the issue of the security arrangements in the territories. By the way, Sharon continued his talks in Alexandria with the Egyptian defense minister on the security problems of the region and on the impact of the relations between Egypt and Israel on other countries in the area.

CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT AFTER 8 JUL SESSION

TA081121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 8 Jul 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] We will start with a report on the Cabinet meeting which has just ended: The Cabinet discussed the measures to be taken against Austria following the visit of 'Arafat to Vienna.

The Cabinet unanimously endorsed the measures put forward by the prime minister. At the end of the session, the Cabinet's secretary, Arye Na'or, said: [Begin recording]

The Cabinet decided to authorize the foreign minister to recall the Israeli ambassador in Vienna to Jerusalem for consultations. The director general of the Foreign Ministry will submit to the Austrian ambassador Israel's strong protest regarding this act against the State of Israel and the Jewish people. Tomorrow, the prime minister will make an announcement to the Knesset and a debate will be held. When the news arrived about the welcome granted to the head of the murderous organization, the prime minister appealed to the head of the opposition, MK Peres, and proposed that they take a joint position on this issue. MK Peres unreservedly agreed to the prime minister's proposal. [end recording]

Peres on Joint Communique

TA081505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 8 Jul 79 TA

[Telephone interview with Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres by unidentified correspondent within the framework of the Midday Newsreel--live]

[Text] [Question] Is this issue of the Kreisky-'Arafat meeting in Vienna so grave as to cause the opposition and the Coalition, the prime minister and the chairman of the Labor Party, to unreservedly formulate a single document, a sort of joint communique?

[Answer] On the issue of the PLO there are no differences of opinion throughout the entire Zionist camp. We regard the PLO as an organization which, according to its charter, aspires to annihilate Israel and, according to its acts, aspires to hurt any person who is either Jewish or Israeli without making any distinction. In the past there have been joint communiques by the government and the opposition on issues on which we have a common opinion, such as our attitude toward the PLO. I cannot see why we should not make a joint appearance on this issue.

[Question] Certainly. Mr Peres, could you explain why this storm is raging with such strength? There have already been earlier meetings between Kreisky and 'Arafat. This is certainly not a state visit. Is the anger because of the glamorous reception he was granted?

[Answer] The reason is that this time a debate was held--which we learned about formally--regarding 'Arafat's invitation on the condition that he answer several questions such as: recognition of Israel, recognition of Israel's right to exist in peace, recognition of UN Resolution 242 and so forth. Certainly, they were justified in inviting him--not for our sake but for the sake of other people--if there were chances for positive results. In fact, this entire meeting will only add to 'Arafat's prestige, during this period of difficult negotiations, while he continues with his terrorist acts, still based on the Palestine national charter. We regard this addition to his prestige as detrimental to both peace and Israel.

[Question] Thus, to prevent 'Arafat from gaining more prestige these become necessary measures. By the way, do you favor the recall of the Israeli ambassador from Austria, at least for consultations?

[Answer] I have not heard the Cabinet's decision yet. However, if the Cabinet indeed decided to recall him for consultations, I regard this as a natural step.

[Question] Another question, Mr Peres. Do you believe or assume that behind Kreisky's initiative lies a U.S. idea or initiative?

[Answer] Look, I cannot indulge in speculations or guesses. However, I would not be surprised if this was the case. I do not have the appropriate information and I am not a speculator.

DAVAR ON POSITIONS TO BE RAISED IN ALEXANDRIA SUMMIT

TA090934 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Daniyel Bloch]

[Text] In his talks with President as-Sadat in Alexandria Prime Minister Begin will raise the need of precipitating the process of normalization. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday Begin said that the Egyptians are slowing down the pace of normalization in contrast with the agreement while Israel is abiding by its part in the agreement and keeping up with the set pace.

The prime minister also said he will not agree to additional Israeli gestures; Israel will fulfil its promise with regard to removing the military authorities from the Gaza Strip towns.

Another issue that will be raised in the Begin-As-Sadat talks is the level of participants in the autonomy working teams. Israel will demand that the working team dealing with the powers and authority of the administrative council will be on a ministerial level. The prime minister is leaving for Alexandria tomorrow and will be back in Israel on Thursday.

The head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy negotiations, Dr Yosef Burg, reported to the Cabinet yesterday about the talks held in Alexandria at the end of last week. Dr Burg estimated that the U.S. ambassador to the talks was correct [last word in English] indeed but "pressed like a bulldozer for a quick advance in the talks.

In the course of the discussion in the Cabinet Minister Gid'on Pat leveled criticism at the size of the autonomy delegation, saying it is about time to limit the composition of the delegations. Justice Minister Tamir rejected this criticism saying that the Egyptian delegation is bigger than the Israeli one.

IDF SPOKESMAN ON OPERATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA061809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The IDF spokesman reported this evening that last night an IDF force blew up two houses in Majdal Silm, in an area on the border of the UNIFIL forces area in south Lebanon. Two terrorists were killed and two terrorists were taken for interrogation in the exchanges of fire. Our forces did not incur any casualties.

Our correspondent adds that terrorist activity has lately increased in south Lebanon and that the IDF is continuing its policy to hit them and disrupt their initiatives and preparations for carrying out sabotage acts in Israel.

TERRORIST SQUAD KILLED BY IDF PATROL 8 JUL

TA081814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jul 79 TA

[Text] At noon an IDF patrol in the Harduf area encountered a terrorist group which was on its way to carry out a terrorist operation in Israel. Three terrorists were killed in the clash. Our forces sustained no casualties. The terrorists were carrying arms, sabotage materials, leaflets and loudspeakers which indicates that their intention was to take hostages and use them for bargaining with Israel. It has also been learned that the group, on its way to Israeli territory crossed a UNIFIL-held area in broad daylight.

The IDF spokesman noted that lately there has been a considerable rise in the terrorist attempts to attack the Christian enclave and Israel from their bases in UNIFIL-controlled area. The spokesman added that there are about 400 to 500 terrorists in these bases inside the UNIFIL area and they are free to act as they want.

CHRISTIAN COMMANDO OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REPORTED

TA071220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Jul 79 TA

[Text] For the third consecutive time, commando units of the Christian militias operated deep in UNIFIL-controlled areas last night. Our correspondent in the north, Yehezq'el HaMe'iri, reports that the units operated primarily in the area of Bra'shit, Dayr Siryan and Al-Qantarah.

The militiamen encountered strong resistance from the terrorists in Bra'shit. As a result, they returned to their base in the enclave.

In Al-Qantarah, they blew up the house of a guide who assisted the terrorists and took him prisoner.

In Dayr Siryan, the Christian fighters searched the houses of people who are collaborating with the terrorists and blew up several buildings. Afterwards, they distributed pamphlets to the villagers, calling on them not to collaborate with the terrorists.

The Phalangist radio claimed that in the early hours of the morning an Israeli force had penetrated southern Lebanon, had blown up two houses in the village of Bra'shit and had conducted searches of other houses.

Last night, the IDF spokesman announced that an IDF force had blown up two houses in Majdal Silm in a region bordering the UNIFIL area in southern Lebanon, had killed two terrorists and had taken two other terrorists for interrogation.

7 JUL EXPLOSION IN LOWER GALILEE KILLS FOUR

TA071840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Jul 79 TA

[Text] This afternoon, two young boys and two girls were killed and ten adults were wounded in Kafr Manda in lower Galilee. This was apparently caused by the explosion of a handgrenade. The victims are all members of the ('Abd al-Hamid) family. The house in which the explosion occurred was heavily damaged.

FORMER OPPOSITION LEADER TARKHANI SHOT TO DEATH

LD080720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, at 2230 last night Taqi Haj Tarkhani, the founder of Qobad Mosque and one of the prominent leaders of the opposition to the former regime, was shot in front of his house in Tehran and died in Iranmehr Hospital.

According to a member of the Central Committee Strike Group, two attackers were involved and they managed to escape by motorcycle.

300 AFGHANS ROUNDED UP BY POLICE 7 JULY

LD071914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The governor general of the coastal [presumably Hormozegan] province, Morteza Bazargan, in an interview with our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, has explained the measures which are being taken to combat smuggling in the province. He is reported to have said that the campaign is all-embracing, covering both sea and land.

The governor general said that in view of the fact that aliens are both promoting smuggling and replacing Iranians in various organizations, orders have been issued for their expulsion. In the first stage of this campaign, today about 300 Afghan nationals were rounded up by the police and the [revolutionary] corpsmen and taken to [name indistinct] in the border area.

Bazargan said: In line with these measures, instructions have been issued to all companies and agencies to dismiss all their foreign employees who do not have work permits. The office of the public prosecutor has also been instructed not to renew foreigners' work permits.

He added: The police and corpsmen are also required to arrest those foreigners who do not possess work permits.

Arrests, Deportations

LD081818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic at Bandar 'Abbas has reported that a session was held at the office of the governor general in the presence of the governor general, the prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of the coastal province and all the military commanders throughout the province. Those who participated undertook to arrest those who live in the province without a border passport [temporary passport issued for short cross-border trips] and to send them back to the appropriate border crossings with the assistance of elements of the gendarmerie force.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of the coastal province has sentenced 13 wicked people to 90 lashes in public on 3 separate occasions. These people have been found guilty of charges of wickedness and gambling.

BAZARGAN SPEAKS TO NATION ABOUT NATIONALIZATION

LD062010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1011 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday sent a message to the Iranian nation concerning the bill to nationalize industries. As it was announced before, we draw your attention to the text of this message:

[Bazargan--begin recording] Brothers, I start from the beginning, that is, the steps leading to this decision and the causes, needs, necessities and problems that led us to this bill, about which those who have listened to the radio have heard and those who have not listened will hear at the end of this introduction.

The first step was the decree issued by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni on 2 February, and the mission given to me and the future government primarily was the to facilitate the management and running of the country, then the referendum, constitution, the constituent assembly, and so on.

To run the country, it was necessary as a start to acquire governmental positions, since at that time none of the governmental positions was in our hands, in the hands of the revolutionaries, or the nation. All we had was the Refeh High School. After getting these positions, the governing of the country involved implementing national, governmental, political, organizational, military, economic, and other projects. With regard to economic projects, it is obvious that each country's economy has different components, including commerce, agriculture, farming, industries and, of course services. The government had to work on these matters. A request was made of the people, the nation and the country. This request was the first consent, the first positive answer and the first welcoming sign, and it was like a gate being opened to us, the government, by the nation. There was hope of a victory and this hope will support us to the end. On 16 February, when I made my first speech at Tehran University which was my first talk, my first encounter with the nation, I asked that as a sign of your approval of this government and your cooperation with it, the people open all the shops in the bazaar and streets, the offices, factories and schools. This was done on about 17 February, and it could be said that this clarified the situation.

The government, receiving such a mission and stepping into this arena, was faced with three main factors in executing this program, the program of making these projects operational. This was to some extent unexpected and [word indistinct]. The first factor was the continuation of the revolution. We expected, supposed and hoped that, since the negative stage of the revolution had been carried through victoriously by the nation and those who had to leave the country had left and those who had to be disarmed, deposed and rendered powerless, had been disarmed and deposed, we could now continue with the positive stage and make progress. But in practice this was not to be; in the minds of those who had fought and sacrificed martyrs and revolted, the same thought, spirit, situation, plan and program still persisted--to continue with the same situation, that is, purging, assault and taking over, which I have called reactionary measures since what they amount to is merely looking back at the past and ignoring the present. This became a preoccupation, if not a problem, in the affairs of the country, and by country I mean the nation and the government.

This was the first preoccupation or problem or time-consuming matter in the execution of this stage of the government's plan and mission.

The second factor, which we did not intend to exist but which came about anyway, is the counterrevolution. The counterrevolutionaries took advantage of the situation. The counterrevolution started boiling both inside and outside the country, and it is always there although it changes form.

Third, the situation in the country itself was a considerable factor.

The activity undertaken by the government from the beginning primarily involved alleviating the situation, just as one prescribes a painkiller to a suffering patient. The painkiller we administred, which we managed to do speedily, was the unemployment loan and the appointment of a council which we gathered from here and there and [words indistinct] so that the unemployed workers and farmers could receive this primary help and the loan would help them to survive. The second action taken--again just as one does with a patient, a patient who cannot work because of weakness and who is then spoon-fed his nourishment--was to inject government spending into the situation. The government on the one hand put 500 million tumans--or was it 800 million tumans--at the disposal of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and about 500 million tumans--I don't recall the exact amount--at the disposal of the Agricultural Cooperative Bank so that it could distribute the money through the Central Bank to different banks. These banks, following former procedures because we could not change the procedures so quickly to alter the system, then could lend money to the owners of industry and to farmers so that the patient could receive enough nutrition in spite of the malfunction in his digestive system and not starve. This we did achieve and in Tehran and other provinces [words indistinct].

After this stage, the patient who is still weak and cannot walk by himself and who needs added support, should be helped along or provided with a cane. This was our third step, the recommendation we made to the state and nonstate banks.

During the strikes in the past months, no sales were made in the shops and no work was done. The banks were expected to pay the workers wages in full, including bonuses and money for which they had not worked. Even if they were not paid themselves, they were made to pay. Then there were the unpaid promissory notes and checks that had bounced and had not been paid. In short, the economies, the cash flow and [indistinct word] of the industry and agriculture of Iran was very bad and it could not move. That is why we passed resolutions, or were they bills of law, I don't remember, to the effect that during the period of strikes, 3 or 6 months, people should not sue over the unpaid promissory notes, they should not have to pay interest on the promissory notes, they should not have to pay interest on the promissory notes for the time of delay and the government should not ask for the 12 percent interest on the bills due to it. Even customs should not aks for any fines, for any delay in the release of goods [word indistinct] and measures of this nature were adopted to help this weak patient so that gradually, hopefully, he would be able to start walking in the room and later outside. Now, to what extent the banks cooperated and obeyed is another matter.

We found out that until the relationship between employer and employee is determined, thereby defining their limitations and rights, and the matter of industrial ownership is defined--I will not include agriculture and commerce here because they have not been approved as bills of law yet, so most of our discussion will be on industry, especially the production industries--we should insure and encourage people, and help them as well. This help was to be achieved through the banks, but until the position of banks was made clear and their [indistinct word] is not controlled, industry, agriculture and commerce in this country could not be put right. Therefore, we adopted a change of course, a change of position, and first tackled the banks. This resulted in the nationalization of the banks, announced on 3 July, which you saw and heard. Some 95 percent of the public reportedly welcome the bill and are satisfied with it.

With regard to industrial ownership, we should remember that the insurance companies were nationalized in the meantime and the problem of unused land, the bill for which was previously submitted to the Islamic Revolutionary Council, was also announced. [sentence indistinct]

But the assessment of the situation of industries was different from that of banks. Banks were a limited issue, and private and state banks were all based on usury. There were, of course, other Islamic banks, but those are not our concern now. The bill for industry from the beginning necessitated that we take care of all aspects and that it be all encompassing. Therefore, after examining and analyzing the situation and commissions in the Economics Council and Council of Ministers, we divided the industries into four groups and adopted different goals. The first goal was that industries and the economy of Iran should run according to Islamic rules. With this aim, the work was to be done gradually and step by step, that is, with Islamic justice and blessing.

Iran's economy, that is, its industrial economy, which is extremely harmful and deleterious [as heard] should be transformed and made economical and self-sufficient and should be so (?efficient) that it can contribute to exports. The next problem is to find employment for people, and this issue of unemployment which prevails in the realm can never be overcome by prayer, the mention of the names of God, or a decree. Therefore, it must be undertaken by competent people and (?ample) industrial work should be made available. The (?exploiters), leeches and those who used to suck blood and destroy should be dispossessed.

The next step in particular is to encourage private activities and refrain from having things run by the state and [word indistinct]. Your servant here has often said this and I repeat it again. A government which is beset by such a situation, by such problems and which is so troubled should not be (?imposed on) the people [passage indistinct]

This group of four industries, which we saw could be divided into four groups--A, B, C, and D--are as follows: One group is made up of the basic industries, the parent industries, in other words, the fundamental industries. These are running at a loss and, therefore, the private sector does not bother with them. Because they are basic industries encompassing the entire country and all other industries, they cannot be entrusted to the private sector and, as everyone can see, should be nationalized. These include the oil industries and the railroads which have already been nationalized, and it is time the rest were also nationalized.

The second group is made up of the [word indistinct] industries with big-headed and fat-bellied owners. If these people's bellies had been fattened due to their own efforts, there would not be any problem; but unfortunately their bellies were fattened due to the flesh, blood and material things that took from the nation. These people (?should pay back what they owe.)

The third group are the deprived and destitute industries. They are now destitute because they have taken on big loans. From whom have they borrowed? From the banks and the government. Well, it is natural that the government wants to receive the highest interest rate possible. The government can tell them: Well, you owe me money. I don't want you to pay back your debt. I don't want to throw you in prison and confiscate your property so that your children and family will suffer for seven generations. I will be a partner with you according to the amount that I have lent you. If there is something left in addition to what I have lent you, then you will be a partner, too. Otherwise, everything will be mine.

Finally, there are those industries which (?have been and still are operating in a self-sufficient way.) These industries, which are in the majority, should be supported, helped, and reassured so that they can continue their work and improve themselves and produce more.

Of course, the attention of many people, including those who are supporting the revolution, is focused upon the third group, and they ask us: What do you want to do to them? We did not want to destroy them, prejudge them or confiscate their assets. We said: for the time being, we will freeze the assets of the people and companies which are in this predicament, the people who are suspected to be in such a predicament. Later we will study their condition. If the assets belong to them and are in accordance with religious, conditional ownership, this is good for them. Otherwise, as they are in debt to the government or the nation, the assets will belong to the government and the nation. [sentence indistinct]

In any case, we came and did it in two phases. I wanted to give you an instance of the method of work of some officials or administrators so that you can see how different it is from the method of those who write articles or chant slogans or show themselves and oppose us. One of these instances concerns the sending of foreign exchange out of the country. [Words indistinct] in brief, a law which after passing through various stages and being drawn up with a positive and constructive outlook. Of course, we should not forget that occasionally there are some people who should be prevented from taking certain actions and they should be beaten with sticks and punished.

Well, this was the action of the government, or the child to which the government gave birth. This was a very revolutionary birth, too, because children are usually born after 9 months, although some babies can be born after just 7 months. We gave birth to our baby after 5 months and have delivered it to the public. Now it is up to you.

We have delivered our baby. Some people may now say: Why is it a girl, we wanted to have a boy; or why it is a boy, we wanted it to be a girl? One may say: He is dark. Another may say: Why is it dark, we wanted a white baby? In any case, this is the baby which has been delivered. Now it is up to you to make sure that it grows up correctly.

We have delivered it to you, the people, and to the nation and the country. We hope that this baby will have a good life, will be the cause of pride to both the government and the people and that it will die in peace. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE CALLS FOR SELF-SACRIFICE

LD062244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In a statement issued by the Prime Ministry today the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran called on air force technicians to continue to show their intellectual and revolutionary maturity and to respect law and order, just as they engaged in self-sacrifice in the critical days of the revolution when, shoulder-to-shoulder with our other young people, they safeguarded the revolution, showing themselves as an example of self-denial, self-sacrifice and discipline. The text of this statement is as follows:

Dear compatriots, as you may well know, the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran have resorted to various plots. They are kindling fires in every corner of the country, and the provisional republican government is devoting all its efforts to safeguard the revolution and to wage a struggle against the domestic and foreign seditionists. It is the duty of every revolutionary and pious man to protect this land and soil and this holy revolution. Today is not the time to consider private and group interests. Today, those who have faith in the revolution should be ready to give up their lives in self-sacrifice and should not resort to creating tension for the sake of their private interests, thereby adding to the existing problems and giving the enemies of Islam and the revolution the opportunity to exploit this situation and to deal further blows to the revolution. Faith in the revolution and devotion to Islam and the homeland have definite value in these critical days, and the most important measure of these qualities is how much a person can sacrifice along the path of the revolution and not how much he can take for himself.

BAZARGAN MEETS WITH LEBANESE POLITICAL FIGURE

LD082128 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The secretary general of Lebanon's Al-Amal movement, Husayn Sayyid al-Husayni, who is at the head of a delegation presently visiting Iran, met and conferred with prime minister Mehdi Bazargan last night. Bazargan once again pointed out the Iranian Islamic Republic's stand on the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr and the issue of southern Lebanon. Bazargan (?confirmed) the measures taken by the Syrian Government in the South of Lebanon in order to resist Israeli aggression. The premier condemned Israel's aggression on behalf of both the government and the people of Iran. He asked the UN Security Council to implement UN resolutions of the Middle East. Bazargan also requested the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories of southern Lebanon. Bazargan stressed that all Arab and Islamic nations should assist the Arab Government of Lebanon as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization, so that Lebanon may regain its liberty and independence.

KHOMEYNI WARNS NATION LOSING KEY TO VICTORY

LD082311 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Address by Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom on 5 July--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I must remind the people of Iran of a reality. I may have mentioned this reality before, but the importance of this matter causes me to remind the people of Iran of it again. A great amount of effort has been spent during the past 20 years to unite the different groups of our people. A lot of effort was spent to neutralize the propaganda spread by foreigners, those who wanted to plunder us and keep us behind. A lot of effort has gone into uniting different groups of people of our country. This effort united the university students with the religious youth; it united the government employees with the merchants and tradesmen in the Bazaar and the clergy and the university people. These strata, different strata, from the workers to the farmers, peasants, bazaar tradesmen, clergy, university people--all these strata were united and welded together. A lot of effort and labor went into uniting these divided people, to gather these drops into a sea, to gather these separate drops into a flood uprooting the foundations of cruelty and oppression and cutting the hands of foreigners from the arms, severing them. And you, the great nation of Iran, from provincial towns and villages and hamlets, you respectable ladies and dear brothers, have left your own troubles aside and have united in one voice and broken this huge barrier against humanity.

I fear that now, halfway through, all the efforts could go to waste just because of the ignorance of some and the spiteful behavior of others, and the blood of our youth spilt in this way could go to waste, too.

Observe that during the 2 or 3 months since your victory, when you saw that you had achieved this victory under the shelter of the unity of expression and the power of Islam and that the key to your victory was your belief and your unity of expression--during the past month or two some 100 groups with different names have announced their existence. That is to say, the discipline which united the nation, the nation's unity, made the foreigners feel that no power could stand up to the power of belief and the unity of expression, so they tried to weaken this power, both the Islamic power and the unity of expression. They tried to neutralize all those efforts, the results of some years of labor to unify different groups of people and give them unity of expression. Those foreigners with their unclean hands, by taking advantage of the lack of awareness of those who claim to know everything, are wasting all those efforts. We gathered all these different groups of people and broke the barrier and now these different groups, some 100 different groups, have announced their existence. This will result in the destruction of us all.

You different parties, you different groups, if you are sympathetic toward your country, toward your nation, you should realize that the proclamation of different groups is like a fatal poison to the nation and will, God forbid, return your country to its previous state.

You people who cite friendship with the nation and cite your nationality, you who claim friendship with the oppressed, such expressions of existence--these divisions into different groups will result in your country returning to the condition it was in before. You are losing the key to the nation's victory. You who have good intentions are influenced by those who have ill intentions.

The blessed and exalted God said: Hold fast all together by the rope of God and be not divided amongst yourselves. This is an order to unite and a rejection of division. You who disturb the unity of the Muslims and cause divisions mong them, put aside your selfish whims and walk with the nation on the same course. This nation has sacrificed its youth. This university has tried hard. These schools have tried hard. This seminary of Feyzi'eh has suffered losses--many Korans were treated disrespectfully in this seminary of Feyzi'eh; they are even said to have been burned. We have tried hard to reconcile the clergy with the university people and have neutralized foreigners' ill-intentioned propaganda. Now you choose this time, just when we need unity of expression more than ever to cause disunity and division among us. Is this service to the masses? Is this service to the country? Is this division into groups a service to humanity? Is this a service to the oppressed? Stop and think a little. Reconsider your actions a little. You are dividing into groups and each group is against the other. If all these groups were to follow the same course there would be no objection to them, to groups following one course.

But the evil hands of foreigners, who want to plunder us and steal our resources and lead us into captivity, are at work to divide you unawares into opposing groups. They saw for themsleves that two things brought us victory and they have attacked these two things, namely, our belief in Islam and our unity of expression. Using their agents, they have attacked the key to our victory, which was founded on those causes. They have attacked both. They have busied themselves spreading disunity and division on a vast level all over Iran. There is division all over Iran, different parties, different groups, different fronts, people all opposing each other. They are taking that unity of expression away from us.

It was the power of belief which resulted in your victory, and they saw with their own eyes that belief was the source of defeat, so they are trying to damage it. Those who oppose Islam should not do so if they have any wisdom, since Islam would make them victorious. Those who are servants to foreigners are a known category in themselves. This is a source of concern to me. It has taken us many years of effort to reconcile the different strata of people and neutralize the false propaganda of foreigners. By the grace of God we did it and gained victory. We should not allow this gathering together to be disturbed and result in division.

Another cause of concern to us is that ignorant friends who do not notice these problems might alter Islam's reputation. Today our regime is the Islamic Republic. Today all strata of our society claim that they belong to the Islamic Republic and that their regime is the Islamic Republic. Our courts are Islamic, our committees are Islamic, our guards are Islamic; our army, our gendarmeries, our police, our security forces are Islamic. Our government is Islamic. We claim this. I fear that the actions of those who are not spiteful but ignorant of our school might become contaminated and acquire bad reputations. Thus, we would fail and the school of Islam would be buried.

If the committees--whether which have clergy among them or those which have not--if they, God forbid, should act against the rules of Islam, they have failed our school. This is a great undertaking for the clergy. If, God forbid, in the provincial towns and where the clergy and the Ulema are present, there should occur differences of opinion resulting in outward differences, our school will be spoiled. This is a great responsibility of our clergy. If our courts go against Islamic rules and act against justice, our school will be blemished.

If our guards, who are guards of the Islamic Republic, guards of the Islamic revolution, should do something against the rules of guardianship, then our school will be blemished. This is a great responsibility.

If we had failed under the former regime and if we had been killed but our school had been left intact, then we would need have no worry and no fear. If we acted unlawfully under the former it would not affect our school, but today if we act unlawfully our school will be defeated. It would be a disaster if the school is defeated. Seyyed Shohada was martyred together with his disciples and relatives, but the school made progress. His martyrdom helped the school advance. If we had been martyred under the previous regime, if you had been martyred under that regime, the school would have advanced, but if today our actions, our speech, our writings, were to have an adverse effect on the school then our school would become unstable. The great disaster would be to lose the school, a school for which prophets have been killed, a school for which saints have been killed.

Nation of Iran, respectable ladies, respectable brothers, help Islam. Islam is put in your trust today. Do not betray this trust. Clergy, members of the university, merchants, [word indistinct], workers, peasants, city dwellers, tribesmen, Islam is in danger today, not us. If the danger was for us, it would not matter. Protect Islam. Our unlawful actions will misrepresent Islam. You might be burying Islam and not know it. Unclean pens, unclean eyes aim at finding faults in you and misrepresenting your school and speaking for the Islamic Republic. What they say in factories, what the traitors' pens say--this is what we fear today. Yesterday we feared enemies, which was not much to bear and did not present any problems. Today we fear friends, these friends who are inconsiderate of the position we are in at the moment and might do something that might present our school as being decadent and backward. This tortures us and causes us concern.

Today, it is up to all the nation, ladies, brothers, ulema, members of the university, lawyers, ministers and all strata of the nation, to avoid division and actions opposing the Islamic movement, opposing the Islamic Republic. Put away your differences. Do not allow small differences to divide you. Today is not the day for differences. [words indistinct]. Do not allow small matters like the leadership of a committee to become a source of a dispute among you. Today is not a day to follow your whim. Today is the day that will decide your fate, Islam's fate and the Koran's fate. Be brotherly toward each other. University people are our brothers. We are at their service. University brothers, Beware not to let them separate you from the clergy. Religious brothers, Beware not to let them separate you from university people.

During these past few days, in Esfahan, in Tehran, in Mashhad, they have been plotting to spread differences to separate the university from the clergy--some ignorant preachers and some ignorant university people--they want to separate these two strata. They have drawn up the plans for it. At this time when we should be examining the constitution, at this time when we should be expecting results and conclusions, when the blessed month of Ramadan is approaching and your gathering together presents a danger to those who want to destroy Iran and Islam. It is the month of unification, the month of God. At this time, reaping the benefits of all the bloodshed, the labors, the sorrows, the plan for a great difference between the clergy and the members of the university was drawn. One distributes pamphlets condemning somebody, the other distributes a pamphlet admiring somebody--these are both wrong. Put away your ignorance. Do not let those who are enemies of Islam provoke you. Do not betray Islam. This spreading of disunity is a betrayal of Islam, no matter what name it bears. Today, a dispute about the leadership of Imam 'Ali is a betrayal of Islam. Today you should not aline yourselves with these arguments. You should all take care that the fate which awaits Iran is a good one. Beware not to forget Islam in your deeds.

Beware not to bury Islam by your deeds. If you sympathize with the cause of Islam, you should put away your differences. If you sympathize with the nation, put away your differences. If you sympathize with your country, put aside these differences.

This is a satanic plot which has manifested itself in Esfahan and in Mashhad and in Tehran. Neutralize this satanic plot. Do not fight over someone who [words indistinct]. Pay attention to these matters. They want to divide you and reap the results. May God awaken us from our ignorance. May God protect our society. May God guide those who spread division among you. May God made Islam victorious. Peace be upon you and God's benediction.

Calls for Protection of Islam

LD062141 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Various groups of people, including a group of NIOC workers and employees, ladies of the college of further education of Yazd, members of Tehran University, Minab tribesmen, representatives of the general steel factories, employees of [word indistinct], employees of the medium-weight metal profiles factory, employees of Pars Electric, employees of the military industries in Dorud, members of the teachers association of Savadkuh, employees of Yek-o-Yek factories in Shiraz, residents of Kangavar, and residents of the 11th District of Tehran, were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom yesterday evening.

At this meeting, the imam, emphasizing the unity of all groups and rejection of all factors causing divisions and differences, said: These persons and different groups, if they are beneficial to the country of Iran, they should know that these divisions are like a poison to the nation and will return the country to the state it was in at the start.

The imam added: You cause disunity when we need unity of expression more than ever. Is this what you consider service to the masses and humanity toward the oppressed? Consider your action a little, and ponder upon it.

In another part of his speech, the imam said: Our enemies have observed that two things brought us victory: one was belief in Islam and the other was unity of expression. They have attacked these and have occupied themselves plotting against our unity.

The imam added: Those who are against Islam should not oppose Islam today, if they have any wisdom. The Imam then said: Nation of Iran, help Islam: Islam is in your trust today; do not betray this trust. Today, Islam is in danger. Protect Islam. The enemies of Islam intend to find faults in you and misrepresent your religion, and say so much about the Islamic Republic. Just as they say in the factories and as unclean pens write. Yesterday we feared enemies, today we fear friends--friends who do not consider the position we are in now.

Khomeyni on Islamic Behavior

LD061800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Addressing a meeting with Tehran industrialists and bazaar merchants, the Imam Khomeyni has said:

Industrialists must somewhat change their behavior because all of us now claim that the realm is Islamic and people should act in accordance with the tenets of Islam.

Addressing the Tehran industrialists and bazaar merchants, the imam said: You people should personally help people with your own actions so that they can see for themselves that their affairs are being attended to. Of course, the government, too, is doing its share. We, too, are also looking into things, but the crux of the matter is that our workers should do this themselves. Those things mentioned in the publicity campaign of the communists and deviationists are not right. What is essential is that the workers' needs should be satisfied.

The imam added: Islam demands that things be put right. It blocks the way to capital and does not allow a person to have hundreds of billions of dollars while his neighbor goes home to his children at night with no bread. Half these tasks, if not all, can be solved by you yourselves, and it is necessary for the industrialists and employers, from the political and economic point of view, to ponder this issue themselves and proceed to solve these problems. This is a fundamental issue and pray do not take it lightly.

In another part of his speech, the imam said: Iran is not a communist state where the government can do whatever it wants; the realm is Islamic. It recognizes ownership and the government cannot indulge in transgressions. Should it do so, it would be dismissed. As you may imagine, we are not in a situation where the government can take over anybody's factory at will. While the government did say that it wanted to take over land from the people, this issue only applied to uncultivated land on which no one has worked. No one can sell uncultivated land, but the government entrusts such land to someone who can cultivate it. But who can take land from someone who has reclaimed and owned it? These issues are not under discussion.

The issues that are under discussion are Islamic issues, and the program under discussion is an Islamic program. We should act in accordance with the strict guideline of Islam. As long as I am alive, I will not allow the government to deviate from the guideline of Islam.

Discusses Amnesty for Army

LD081806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 July 79 LD

[Text] Qasr Prison Judges, accompanied by Tehran preachers, were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni. Also, Vice Admiral Dr Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan, met and held talks with Imam Khomeyni.

Mr Sadeq Tabata'i, minister of state and government spokesman, and Mr Amir-Entezam, the new Iranian ambassador to Sweden, met with Imam Khomeyni. The meeting lasted until this afternoon. Mr Amir-Entezam, told correspondents of the central news bureau in Qom: As I am leaving for my new post toward the end of this week, I wanted to see the imam to bid him farewell and to receive his instructions. The imam provided me with general guidance concerning the policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic and my own duties.

Mr Tabataba'i also spoke about the talks he held with the imam. He said that the question of a general amnesty for the personnel of the army, the details of which are expected to be announced the day after tomorrow, was one of the topics discussed. Mr Tabata'i noted that general amnesty will not apply to those who are found to have committed murder or major sins. He said the other topics they discussed concerned unemployment, the economic crisis and internal security, the details of which will be brought up at a cabinet session.

Remarks on Publications

LD072138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1450 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] During an audience given to the new staff of the weekly KHANDANIKHA in Qom, Imam Khomeyni, addressing the staff as well as those of other publications and media, said: These publications must avoid publishing sensual and commonplace pictures and misleading articles.

The imam said: In the past there were calculated plans in operation. These were plans designed to mislead our youth so that the country would be left with no one to resist the efforts to betray Islam and our Islamic country. The press, radio, television and cinemas used to play a prominent role in this respect.

The imam said: the press, cinema, radio and television, as well as periodicals, are meant to serve the same country. They must remain in the service of the country. We must not have a situation where anyone can start a magazine and print whatever he wishes or print pictures simply to increase circulation. You who are writing in the magazines, what do you think you are doing? What services are you rendering to this country? Are you totally misleading our children or enlightening them?

The imam added: All the crimes committed against our country stemmed from the fact that we had no men. If we had had men in this country, then such treason would not have taken place. They deprived our country of men. Mr Bazargan once said that however hard we try, we cannot find men. He was right. For 50 years every attempt was made to prevent this very thing. The gravest crime committed was to undermine our manpower. The most important service, on the other hand, is to promote our manpower. Now it is up to the newspapers, periodicals, radio, television, cinemas and theaters. They are in a position to strengthen our manpower and train useful and thinking men. They can mobilize our people to safeguard our independence and freedom.

Concluding his remarks, the imam reiterated: An Islamic state must contain Islamic features. You must try to receive your inspirations from the committed Islamic and humane writers. You must write correct articles.

Orders Review of Prisoners' Files

LD082002 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Iran's Islamic revolution leader, Imam Khomeyni, in a letter to the prosecutor general of the revolution, has ordered that the files of prisoners should be reviewed as soon as possible. Imam Khomeyni also ordered that the situation of prisoners should be closely watched and matters relating to their welfare should be taken heed of.

MONTAZERI DISCUSSES VISIT TO LIBYA, SITUATION IN IRAN

LD071544 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Paris, July 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Ayatollah Mohammad Montazeri said his visit to the Jamahiriyah was both successful and useful. He said the results of his visit call for optimism and open the field of popular exchange between Libya and Iran.

Montazeri, a member of the Islamic Republican Party's Central Committee, told the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY's correspondent in Paris upon his arrival there yesterday night from a four-day visit to the Jamahiriyah, that he was shown the practical results of the people's experiment being carried out there, and efforts for the political indoctrination of the people.

Montazeri said in spite of the short period of time spent in the Jamahiriyah, he was enabled to meet many leaders of the Libyan revolution and witness the people's congresses and direct people's authority experiments. Ayatollah Montazeri praised the hospitality which surrounded his visit to the Jamahiriyah and predicted good future relations between Iran and the Jamahiriyah in spite of Zionist and American conspiracies aimed at separating the two Islamic revolutions.

On the future of relations between the Jamahiriyah and Iran, Ayatollah Montazeri confirmed that several delegations from both countries will exchange visits and hoped these visits will contribute to both countries' religious and national revival.

Montazeri called for solidarity between Islamic peoples as a means of opposing the U.S.-Zionist forces and reaction and supporting oppressed peoples. He affirmed the universal character of the Islamic revolution and said its aim is to fight ignorance which destroys the future of peoples. Montazeri called for increased cooperation between Islamic youth at this stage as a means of building the correct base for future relations.

On the situation in Iran, he said Ayatollah Khomeyni believed the shah's departure is only one positive step towards the rebuilding of a revolutionary Islamic society. He added: "It is quite natural that Iran is now witnessing a state of commotion after several centuries of oppression and dictatorial hegemony." He continued: "No one in Iran likes what is happening now to the country. But Iranian citizens have appreciated the necessity of martyrdom as a means of opposing recalcitrants, opportunists and colonial agents."

Ayatollah Montazeri condemned the American conspiracies against the Iranian revolution's success. The agents America has planted in Iran often release irresponsible statements regarding strategic relations with the forces of the Islamic revolution in the world.

Ayatollah Montazeri (?denied) the existence of differences between the leaders of the Islamic revolution and Iranian religious men who follow Ayatollah Khomeyni, and are united in the pursuit of the good of the Islamic nation. Ayatollah Montazeri asserted that Iran was the country which supports all those who are oppressed without discrimination of race, nationality or language.

In answer to a question by the correspondent of AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, Montazeri stated: "The Islamic party has begun to work on organizing the Iranian masses and on preparing cadres for leadership." He said that some advisory pamphlets have been published in various languages, and daily papers will be published in more than five languages in Iran. These, he said, will create an international dialogue with other peoples.

On the question of the form which American conspiracies in Iran assume, Montazeri said: "They take various forms, such as distorting the reputation of the Iranian leadership, insulting high-ranking personnel while elevating the lower ranks, as well as creating a state of unrest in the country such as assassinating leaders."

Montazeri expressed the belief that Iranian mass media has improved today but that shortcomings undoubtedly still exist.

Spokesman Denounces Montazeri's Activities

LD062255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i told PARS today that no Iranian delegation has left this country for Libya and that the report to this effect is untrue. Commenting on the Iranian delegation headed by Mohammad Montazeri (?which is said to have traveled) to Libya, the government spokesman said: No party or political group can act as the government's representative for the purpose of establishing diplomatic relations with any other country. Tabatava'i described Montazeri's move as a selfish one.

Referring to the event at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, Tabataba'i said: Prime Minister Meddi Bazargan has ordered the arrest of Mohammad Montazeri. It is worth mentioning that Mohammad Montazeri left Tehran for Syria and then for Libya a few days ago following clashes between him and the government of the Islamic revolution.

Further Report

LD062256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In a telephone conversation with PARS yesterday, Sadeq Tabataba'i, the government spokesman, strongly denied that an official delegation had been sent by the Iranian Government to Libya. The government spokesman, who spoke following the publication of a report by REUTER pertaining to the trip by Mohammad Montazeri heading a delegation to Libya, said: It is not within the competence of groups, parties and groupings to take steps, as representatives of the Iranian Government, toward strengthening or establishing diplomatic relations with other countries. The government spokesman referred to this action by Mohammad Montazeri as a unilateral action contrary to revolutionary courtesy. He also referred to the airport incident and, condemning it once again, declared: Jojjat Ol-Islam ["authoritative source on Islam"] Mahdavi Kani and also Engineer Bazargan, the prime minister, have issued an order for the arrest of this person.

In connection with a UPI report that Mohammad Montazeri is visiting Libya as one of the leaders of the Islamic revolution, the government spokesman said: In view of the fact that he has not been appointed to a post by the leadership of the revolution and since his illegal exit from the country and his act of violence have been sharply condemned and denounced by Ayatollah Montazieri, the factions and groupings and also by the government, it is evident that he cannot be one of the members of the leadership of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Prosecutor General's Statement

LD071158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the revolution prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Reports have recently been carried in the press and over the Voice of the Islamic Republic concerning the trip abroad by Mohammad Montazeri. Voice of the Islamic Republic has also broadcast the order for his return. It is essential to point out that as long as certain crimes are not investigated by the public prosecutor's office of the Islamic republic, expressions of certain opinions are not in order. In this connection, a dossier has been opened, and when it is completed it will be brought to the attention of the honorable Muslim nation of Iran.

TWO OIL, GAS PIPELINES EXPLODE; CAUSES UNKNOWN

LD081114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, two oil and gas pipelines connecting Agha Jari with Abadan exploded and caught fire. Commenting on the incident, the chief of public relations of the NIOC told our correspondent: At 1415 yesterday, two pipelines, one carrying crude oil and the other gas to Abadan from Agha Jari, exploded for unknown reasons. The incident occurred under Owj bridge, 80 kms from the Mahshahr-Abadan road. He added: Abadan refinery officials still do not know the cause of the explosion. As soon as the incident was reported, NIOC took the necessary measures and cut off the flow of oil and gas in these pipelines.

He went on to say: Having learned of the explosion and fire, the fire-fighting equipment of the NIOC took steps and eventually managed yesterday afternoon to bring the blaze under control. He added: At present, only the oil which had flowed out of thepipelines is ablaze.

The chief of public relations then said: Immediately after the incident, in order to prevent any further incidents, the flow of the pipelines between Abadan and Mahshahr, which is next to the erupted pipelines, was cut off.

'INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM' BLAMED FOR INCIDENTS

LD081219 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] We now draw your attention to a commentary by one of our colleagues on domestic and foreign plots by imperialism:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Imam Khomeyni's fervent warning to the nation to save Islam, avoid division [words indistinct] should be taken heed of by all the 'imbeciles.'

We hear that they have caused an explosion in the oil and gas pipelines in the oil and gas pipelines in Khuzestan; we hear that Abadan Airport is being regularly attacked; we learn that in Mahabad they are painting over the Iranian flag on army vehicles, erasing the name of Iranian Islamic Republic and writing in the name of such-and-such a party. We see that the property and honor of the people supporting the central government are violated in Kordestan. We learn that around 75 Zionist experts are active in Kordestan preparing the ground for anarchy and disorder and the gruesome noise of separatism.

When we consider these incidents within the framework of the domestic provocations, then should we not reach the conclusion that certain thinking minds and devils incarnate are fully involved and active in ensnaring us into traps, traps into which we ourselves are stepping? International Zionism is fully active in Iran through its various networks.

We know that since the beginning of their presence in the Middle East and the inception of the Islamic government, the Zionists' most urgent duty has been to cut to pieces the Islamic forces and create discord between them in the region. They have so far managed to survive simply by pursuing this policy in the region.

In losing its oil supply from Iran, its big market in our country and its training bases, and with Iran's policy aimed at urging the Arab countries to take a definite stand against Israel, as well as Iran's aid to Palestine, Israel lost the most as a result of Iran's Islamic revolution. It is because of this that international Zionism is opposing us with all its might. We ought to be able to recognize their methods very well. The Zionists' strongest weapon in this dastardly battle against our revolution is their propaganda, used against us in the international arena. [words indistinct] such propaganda includes articles in the press, the spreading of rumors and false reports and the distribution of leaflets attacking our Islamic writers and thinkers. Furthermore, they make attempts to discredit and blemish our revolution. Please pay attention to the following incident which occurred in Torkaman Sahra: Four Zionist mercenaries, disguised as priests, attacked a pregnant woman, cut open her womb, cut off the head of her foetus and tragically [words indistinct]. Behold the depth of the tragedy. Yet again, in (?Qazvin) they have subjected us to a psychological war of attrition; this is a war in which the Zionist are expert.

Then again, through their attacks and armed provocations in Khuzestan or Kordestan, they are trying to weaken the central government militarily. Take the situation in Kordestan. When a dependent (?political) party in that region sets about disarming the Mahabad garrison, attacks the inhabitants of [name indistinct] village or erases the sign of the Iranian flag from government property, this would lead to confrontation and subsequently weakening and a war of attrition. This too is one of the old games of the Zionists. Consequently, considering these calculated wars of attrition and world organizations which are engaged in opposition us, how could we logically try to settle our internal problems?

Our only weapon against such organized attacks and plots by the superpowers which have arisen against us is our faith and unity of expression, as stressed by the imam.

TALEQANI APPEALS FOR END TO DIVISIVE RELIGIOUS DEBATE

ID061300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0845 GMT 6 Jul 79 ID

[Address to the nation by Ayatollah Taleqani--recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Only last night I was reading in the newspapers that His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, in an address to a group, has more or less suggested that even on the question of the divine position of the commander of the faithful, [Ali, first imam of the Shi'ites] may God's peace be upon him, we should not cause dissension.

You know that the question of belief in 'Ali and the vice regency of 'Ali is one of the most fundamental Shi'ite principles. However, Khomeyni believes that even such an important matter should not be discussed if it could lead to disunity.

Then how can the Muslims confront one another in opposite camps under the slogans of Islam and by reciting Koranic verses? How can they slander each other and throw dirt upon one another? If there are moral or religious deviations among some groups, these cannot be corrected through slander, defamation and crushing one another. Is it not possible for these Islamic young people, these Muslim groups, to solve their problems through understanding and to correct their mistakes? Basically, who can claim to be a perfect Muslim? Show me one example. Clearly, everybody has a fault, imperfection or weakness. Can we remedy these weaknesses by means of slander or accusation or crushing one another? These are all festering cancers which are appearing in our society.

In my opinion, those who either knowingly or unknowingly cause these festering cancers to develop are committing treason, because misery penetrates our ranks through such sources. The conspiracies of the enemies who under cover are seriously spreading sedition and indulging in incitement will benefit from these differences and confrontations and diverse positions. This will endanger the future of our movement. The whole world, Islamic and non-Islamic, has fixed its gaze upon this movement.

Only last night, the representative of a Muslim country had a meeting with me. While congratulating me and expressing his happiness that this movement has had a profound influence in all Muslim countries, including his own, he said that during the few days he had spent in Tehran, he had observed many differences, and he asked me the reason for these differences and why people are adopting different stances. He was worried. Shouldn't we be worried?

I warn all my children, all my beloved, all the people whom I love--I look upon all people with the eyes of affection and fondness, I do not and will not belong to any group or faction and I regard all of them with the same eye--I warn all people who with sincerity and fondness and with pure motives are working for the progress of the movement and the removing of obstacles, I warn them not to indulge in differences and dissension. Beware of doing something which will cause the enemy to rejoice. In the clashes of the last few days, we were grieved to the same degree that the enemy was smiling. I do not want to accuse those who took part in recent clashes of being the agents of foreigners. God forbid. But I am certain that under cover, the agents of foreigners are at work. Whenever a group of people take part in a sit-in, we have seen that in secret and without their knowledge conspiracies operated from both left and right to exaggerate the problem. During the last few days, as you observed, we asked the people who have taken part in sit-ins to break up their sit-ins through understanding, so that the enemy cannot make use of them.

As the leader of the revolution has said, and for the sake of the people who are suffering and who are worried, I adjure them by the blood of the martyrs not to indulge in adopting stances. I expect the leaders of these groups not to destroy this great movement and the reputation of Islam for the sake of creating factions and for self-glorification.

The followers are usually more sincere. It is the leaders who are often looking for followers and disciples. We have one people, one Islamic society, one slogan, the belief in one God and one Koran; then how is it conceivable to have so many factions, with a new faction every day? Do they have an ideology different from Islam? Do they have any other aim than to carry out the principles of Islam and the teachings of the Koran, the Prophet of God, the imams and the other leaders? Then why is there so much difference? Can't we suspect that all these differences are for the sake of egotism and for the sake of the creation of mini-satanic systems after the destruction of the satanic regime? It is up to the people, and their awareness and wisdoms, not to allow the opportunists, the egotists and the demigods to make the wrong use of this movement.

My greetings to all Muslims, all martyrs and all those who with effort and sincerity helped this movement and brought it to its present position.

May God's peace and blessing be upon you.

SHARI'AT-MADARI MEETS WOMEN THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS

ID061146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 79 ID

[Text] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, at a meeting today with women theological students of the religious seminary of Orumiyeh, said: The Iranian revolution proved that Islam is the source of a forceful movement and revolution and can triumph over the greatest powers.

According to the report of the correspondent of the central news bureau in Qom, at noon today the women theological students of the Dar al-Zahra theological seminary of Orumiyeh, accompanied by the Hojjat ol-Islam val Moslemin, Mr Feyli, were received by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari. The representatives of this group, while expressing their willingness to make sacrifices for the achievement of the wishes of sources of imitation [the leading theologians], congratulated him on the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, thanking them for their best wishes, said: This revolution was almost a unique revolution in the world. It was a revolution which was contrary to the [enemies' or foreigners'] calculations, because most of their calculations were based on material things and they did not pay any attention to spiritual matters. They do not regard spiritual matters as the source for revolution and movement. His Great Excellency Shari'at-Madari said: The Iranian revolution, which was a struggle against polytheism, extravagance, materialism and irreligion in this country, will gradually spread to all other Muslim countries, and all the lowly people, especially those whose rights have been trampled upon, and in all places where traces of the customs of polytheism can be observed will take the Iranian revolution as a guide and example; its effects are already quite manifest. The thing which was not taken into account and which eventually caused the revolution was the name of God, Islam, the Koran, the Prophet, and the blessed imams. They [the enemies] thought that these names are only good for the mosques. However, after the Iranian revolution, it was proved that Islam is the source of movement. It is progressive. It is the source of power. It creates revolution and triumphs over the greatest powers. The Iranian revolution, like the victories of the early days of Islam, has been a source of pride.

DEPUTY PREMIER TABATABA'I URGES ORDER, HITS COMMITTEES

LD061443 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 3 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Tehran AFP--Sadeq Tabataba'i, aged 46, the new deputy prime minister for executive affairs and official government spokesman, stated on Monday that in his view the restoration of law, order and security in Iran is the Iranian Government's most important and urgent duty.

In his interview with AFP, Tabataba'i, who has worked closely with Ayatollah Khomeyni for over 7 years, stated that he is "very concerned" at "totally irresponsible and uncontrollable" things being done by many of the "Khomeyni committees" and at the chaotic conditions prevailing, particularly in the capital.

Nevertheless, he did not explain how such law and order might be restored.

Tabataba'i also said that the Soviet Union is striving to create a corridor to the Gulf of Oman by way of Baluchistan, on Iran's border zone, while America itself wishes to erect a barbed wire fence round the Persian Gulf.

Elsewhere, Iranian Premier Mehdi Bazargan, addressing representatives of the "Guards of the Revolution", attributed the country's present difficult conditions to internal differences and not to foreign activities.

NVOI WARNS OF DANGERS OF U.S. INTRIGUES

TA081220 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Jul 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Counterrevolutionary Danger Is a Serious Danger"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Paying attention to the main danger in our homeland's present situation is the duty of all national forces and those loyal to the Iranian nation's revolution. The main danger that presently threatens our country is the danger of imperialism, and especially U.S. imperialism, its companions and stooges.

Reports arriving indicate that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is on the verge of implementing schemes against the Iranian revolution and the Iranian Islamic republic. Irrespective of the fact that officials of the U.S. espionage and military organizations conspire against our nation inside and outside Iran by means of their direct agents, they also mobilize the remnants of the former regime in our country to carry out their plans and intrigues.

Recently, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency instructed former Field Marshal Oveysi, the bloodthirsty executioner of the people, and General Palizban, the criminal and corrupt, to plan a series of terrorist and subversive acts inside our country. The anxiety of the people of our homeland stems more from the fact that certain officials in the new government are not in step with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian nation, and cannot or do not want to show decisiveness in liquidating the domination of U.S. imperialism in our country. This fact itself also emboldens the U.S. imperialists in implementing their anti-Iranian and antirevolutionary conspiracies.

As we know, the U.S. National Security Council approved a special program for restoring U.S. military and political positions in Iran. In this conspiratorial plan, the aim of which is the overthrow of the Islamic republican regime and the establishment of a regime which, like the former shah's regime, will be in the service of U.S. imperialism, the utilization of the remnants of the satanic regime and the remnants of SAVAK who up to now have in one way or another been able to save themselves from the punishment of the Iranian nation, has been taken into consideration.

It is to achieve this evil and devilish aim that the deposed shah has allocated certain sums from the billions of dollars of his plundered money. Besides defraying the expenses of this conspiracy, it should not be forgotten that the former shah has also consented to participate actively in implementing this plan of his masters on the other side of the ocean, and to lead his servants in these terrorist and subversive acts. With deep regret, some of the coastal Persian Gulf states knowingly or unknowingly participate against the Iranian nation in this devilish conspiracy of U.S. imperialism. Arriving reports indicate that criminals such as Field Marshal Oveysi and General Palizban are training a number of persons in one of the coastal countries of the Persian Gulf neighboring Iran. In such sensitive moments when the people of our homeland have passed one stage of the revolution and must enter the next important and dangerous stage, the stage of reconstruction, we see that the enemies of the Iranian nation and revolution are endeavoring to stop this historical process. This is an important and serious danger that is directed against our realm and nation by U.S. imperialism, other imperialist countries and the remnants of the former ousted regime.

We have always stated and we warn again that the people and the revolutionary government of Iran and all the democratic, national, religious forces faithful and loyal to the revolution must be prepared at all times to confront the executioners of this plan--U.S. imperialism and their stooges. It is more than likely that some of these enemies have changed color and have skilfully been able to penetrate the ranks of the genuine revolutionaries. As a fifth column of imperialism and reaction, they can at any moment strike a blow from within at our nation's revolution, upon orders of their masters. Imam Khomeyni, the venerable leader of the Iranian revolution, has always stressed to the people that, just as during the struggles of the first stage of the revolution, today they must also act in a united front through unity of action and word. In response to this call by the imam, it is the duty of all the people of our homeland to endeavor to safeguard the gains of the revolution. It is the duty of all the people, of all the national, democratic and religious forces, of all genuine revolutionary parties, organizations and groups to exert their efforts in order to (?extend), develop and strengthen alliance and unity.

The revolution and its gains belong to the people. It is the duty of the people to protect and safeguard from the assaults and attacks of the enemies that which is the result of innumerable sacrifices. In connection with the preparations of anti-revolutionary and anti-Iranian conspiracies by U.S. imperialism and internal reaction, vital duties are entrusted to the revolutionary provisional government. The government should as decisively as possible cut out the roots of U.S. imperialist domination. All the agents and levers which are a means in the hands of the United States and its remnants and stooges for sabotage and intrigue in our country should be eliminated. In the struggle against the remnants of the regime and SAVAK stooges, one must act decisively and seek the help of the eternal power of the masses.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI CONDEMNS IRANIAN, PAKISTANI PLOTS

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[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at 2:30 p.m. today received the president and members of the Jama'at al-Ulema of the Herat chapter of Afridi at the Gulhana palace ofthe House of the People, and spoke to them in a free and sincere atmosphere.

The general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, after acknowledging respects paid to him by those present, welcomed them at the House of the People and said: We and you have unbreakable ties. Afghanistan is yours and you are of Afghanistan. We are inseparable from each other in bone, blood, language and beliefs, and in everything else. Of course, all the toiling people, be they Pushtuns, Baluchis, or even Punjabis or Sindhis or other toiling peoples of the world, they are all our brothers. We have love for them because the great Sawr Revolution is not only of the people of Afghanistan, but on the whole is of the world, and is particular, of all the toiling people of the region, and especially of the Pushtun and Baluchi brothers. All the toiling Muslims of the world are our comrades and supporters of our stand. They are of us and we are of them because the toiling Muslims of Afghanistan never consider themselves separate from anybody. But we and you are not separate from each other from any point of view, ought to share each other's sorrows and joys and will do so, inquire about each other's family and health. Consider this home yours. We, too, do not consider ourselves separate from you:

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan in his valuable remarks said: Our revolution has not augured well to some individuals here because they were the nobility and the feudals. They considered themselves above all the toilers of Afghanistan and thought that they had every right over them. The great Sawr Revolution ended their nobility.

Some of our neighboring countries, too, fear the great Sawr Revolution because they fear the occurrence of such a revolution in their countries as the peoples of the world learn from one another. Their toiling people will understand, too, that they are in the grip of the exploitation of both feudals and great local and foreign capitalists and will try to free themselves from this trap so that the majority in those countries rid themselves of their blood being sucked by the minority. Since the great Sawr Revolution of Afghanistan is a very good example to this exploited majority, hence the fanatic leaders of Iran and the reactionary circles of Pakistan are making exertions [words indistinct] fail our revolution. They try in their thinking to bar the illumination of this bright torch which puts light in every direction, but this torch is lit by God and the people and will always be bright and luminous, and no one can extinguish it. It will always be bright forever and ever and no one can extinguish it. They indulge in futile interventions and in plottings. Our revolution marches forward like a turbulent river.

Our beloved and esteemed leader, in his speech, said all that we do is in the interests of our toiling people, and of this our enemies are also aware. Hence they cannot find anything wrong in what we are doing at which they could point a finger. For instance, they cannot tell us why we do ban usury, bribery and selling of human beings, and why did we grant the women (?civil) and human rights. They level at us solely intensive accusations of infidelity, while anyone who says infidel to a Muslim himself is infidel. In fact, this accusation emanates from the [word indistinct] of Farangis. The Farangis in turn (?relate) this accusation to (?their sons), while all the teachings and the rights of the Holy Islamic religion are vigorously in force here and shall always be so.

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan and leader of the Sawr Revolution, Nur Mohammad Taraki, said: [Words indistinct] and here witness with your own eyes the utter futility of all the accusations of the Farangis and their spies and their agents. The Farangis indulge in all these actions against us because they wish to reinstate their colonial and exploitative domination, as in the past, in our (?state affairs) and to [words indistinct] once again a tool in their hands. [passage indistinct] You, my dears, travel in our cities and villages and look with your eyes whether anyone has (?signed) in mosques, now that the mullahs [words indistinct] the pure religion of Islam, then you will curse the Farangis and their agents.

Our kind and esteemed leader [words indistinct] like you Afridi Ulemas said: I say once again that we and you are of one blood, one bone and are [word indistinct] brothers. Afghanistan is also your home. If you wish we will give you land here; you can come here, 100 families, 200 families or any number of families that you may like. We will give you land to [word indistinct] so that you live a comfortable life. When you return to your homes in your regions convey my greetings to all, young and old, women and men.

After the valuable remarks of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council, (Mawlana Gulakber Khan), president, and (Mawlana Fazli Akber Afridi), member of the Jama'at al-Ulema, Herat chapter of Afridi, in speeches said: The victory of the great Sawr Revolution is not only cause for happiness an joy for the people of Afghanistan, but it is also cause for elation of all [words indistinct]. The Pushtun and Baluchi toiling people and the toiling people of Afghanistan are all brothers, are all one being. They share all benefits and disadvantages. Our enemy is common and our life and death is common. They added that (?we) shall permit no subversives such as the (Ikhwan al-Sayatil) of Muslim-looking Farangis and the agents of imperialism to resort to plots [words indistinct] and working against the Khalqi regime of Afghanistan and so defend up to the last moment of life the interests of the toiling people of Afghanistan, which in fact are the interests of the toiling people of Pushtun and Baluch.